

NONCONFORMIST.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 664.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

HOME and SCHOOL for SONS of MISSIONARIES.
On TUESDAY, July 27, a SERMON will be preached in Aid of the BUILDING FUND of the above Institution, by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BLACKHEATH. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD. PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For Children of Both Sexes, of All Denominations, and from Every Part of the Kingdom.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the ELECTION which will take place in NOVEMBER. Forms of Application, and the new lists of Governors, may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to enlarge their present building for 400 Orphans. Life Governors, 10. 10a.; Annual, 21s. Life Subscriptions, 5l. 5s.; Annual, 10s. Gd.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

At a MEETING of the COUNCIL, held on MONDAY, July 19, 1858, at the Milton Hall,

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair; The Council having taken into consideration Mr. Rabson's charges against the conduct of the Students and the teaching of certain of the Professors, contained in his letter dated June 21, addressed to the Council, and in his subsequent letters addressed to the Editor of the "British Standard;"

It was Resolved unanimously:—
That while the Council deem it their duty to examine properly attested charges against the conduct of the Students and the teaching of the Professors, they consider that it would be unjust both to the Students and to the Professors, and subversive of the discipline of the College, to listen to the unsupported accusations of a single Student, standing in the position that Mr. Rabson does; in reference to which the Council are willing, with Mr. Rabson's assent, to publish certain Minutes of the Senate, dated 23rd April, and 7th and 21st May, relative to his continuance in the College, and which, in substance, were communicated to Mr. Rabson a month before the date of his letter of resignation. These Minutes will throw light upon the motives that actuated Mr. Rabson in tendering his resignation."

It was further resolved unanimously, to put upon record, for the satisfaction of the friends of the College,—

"I. That the Council still adhere to the opinion expressed by them in their Report of June 29, in reference to the character of the Students:—With regard to the general internal state of the College, the feeling of the Council is one of hopeful, grateful satisfaction. In the case of one Student, indeed, whose intellectual and spiritual qualifications for the work of the Ministry have become subject to grave and painful doubt, they have felt it necessary to declare his connexion with that College at an end; but with respect to the great body of Students for the Christian Ministry now in the Institution, the Council rejoice to believe that they are sincerely desirous of profiting by the opportunities of improvement here afforded to them, and of consecrating their best energies to the service of God in the Gospel of His Son. Missionary and open-air services increasingly occupy their attention and effort, especially among the Students of junior standing; and though the number of preaching engagements for the Senior Students in established congregations is somewhat more fluctuating than might be desired, the average is such as to show that their labours are acceptable and highly prized."

"II. That the Council are convinced that they are fully justified in declaring the charges of unsound teaching brought against certain of the Professors of the College to be utterly false and calumnious."

By Order of the Council,
WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

THE NONCONFORMIST.—Persons desirous of obtaining the NONCONFORMIST, warranted complete from its commencement to the present day, each volume strongly bound in cloth, and lettered, may apply to the Rev. JOHN STOCK, Devonport. The above may be had at a moderate price.

ABAPTIST MINISTER, of Open Communication Principles, is OPEN to SUPPLY any VACANT PULPIT, or with a view to the PASTORATE.

Address, J. B. B., 3, Mylne-street, Claremont-square, Pentonville.

TO COMMITTEES of BRITISH SCHOOLS.

WANTED, by a TRAINED MASTER, age Thirty, of Ten years' experience, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, immediately or at Michaelmas, in a BRITISH BOYS' SCHOOL, under inspection or otherwise. Prepared to sit for a Certificate if necessary. WIFE well qualified for an INFANT SCHOOL. Testimonials satisfactory.

Address, Magister, Mr. J. Brown's, Ashley School, Market Drayton, Salop.

WANTED, immediately, in a Young Gentleman's School, as WARDROBE KEEPER, a Young Person not under twenty-five years of age. She must be a good Needlewoman, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good character and references indispensable. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply, personally, at 33, Red Lion-square, Holborn, on Friday, between Three and Four o'clock; or by letter, A. B. Mr. Ebbens, Baker, Enfield.

T. E. HOOKER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Wellington, Somerset, has a VACANCY for an intelligent YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given and required.

WANTED, an INFANT SCHOOLMISTRESS, for the STEPNEY MEETING SCHOOLS at Michaelmas next: a knowledge of Singing required.

Apply by letter, with testimonials, to Mr. Halsey, 39, St. Peter's-road, Mile-end, N.E., previous to 10th August.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a YOUNG LADY accustomed to Elementary Tuition in English and French.

Address, J. J., care of Mr. Beuchannan, Baker, Lamb-street, Cambridge-road, Mile-end.

TO PASTRYCOOKS and CONFECTORS.—WANTED, by a SINGLE MAN, a SITUATION in the above line. Good character. Country not objected to. Christian privilege indispensable.

Address, C. B., 28, Wellington-street, Newington Causeway.

WANTED A SITUATION as CLERK by a YOUNG MAN, who understands Bookkeeping, French, and German. Employer of Christian principle preferred. Salary moderate. Good testimonials and references.

Apply to A. P., Young Men's Christian Association, 37, Queen-square, Holborn.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED by a YOUTH, Eighteen years of age, a SITUATION where he could acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the MILLING BUSINESS. A moderate Premium will be given.

Address, P. S., Post-office, Ipswich.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an active obliging COUNTERMAN, of Christian principles. He must be acquainted with the Provision Trade. A member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to Messrs. J. and N. Nicholson, Maidenhead.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, with nine years' experience, a SITUATION in either of the above lines. Has been accustomed to a brisk Retail trade, but would not object to the Wholesale. Three years' good character from last employer.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Seymour-street, Euston-square, N.W.

BOARD, Partial or Entire, in a PRIVATE FAMILY, overlooking Regent's-park, St. John's-wood, and within three minutes' walk of the Atlas and other omnibus to the City and West-end, running every four minutes. References exchanged.

Address, T. R., No. 26, Paternoster-row, City.

THE Misses MIALL, KING-STREET, LEICESTER, have a few VACANCIES. Their School will RE-OPEN on the 29th of July.

Terms and references will be forwarded on application.

MRS. KILPIN and Miss FULLER, RUSSELL HOUSE, READING, have a few VACANCIES. Their Young Ladies will Re-assemble August 10. Terms and high testimonials on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD. Treasurer: WILLIAM SHAW, Esq., Stanley Hall, Wakefield. Secretary: Rev. THOMAS SCALLES, Gomersal, near Leeds. Principal: Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A. This School will RE-OPEN on the 6th of August.

HIgh-STREET, THAME, OXON. Miss NICHOLLS begs respectfully to announce that the duties of her Establishment will be RESUMED on MONDAY the 26th July.

References, with terms, may be had upon application at her residence.

Thame, July 8th, 1858.

PREPARED ESTABLISHMENT, ERITH, KENT.

Mrs. CARTER receives a limited number of Pupils under ten years of age. Parents placing their children with her may depend upon every attention being paid to their domestic comfort and mental improvement. The situation is healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the railway station. The Pupils in this school have daily access to the Erith Botanical Gardens. Terms and references forwarded on application.

WEST-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

This School, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, with well-qualified Assistants, is intended for a limited number of Pupils. The course of Study embraces every subject—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—necessary for a liberal education.

Prospectus of terms, &c., on application.

The School will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, July 28th.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near London.

Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, 23rd inst.

Prospectus may be obtained on application to the Principal, or Messrs. Reifs Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

BLANDFORD ACADEMY, DORSET. HEADMASTER—Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A.

The System of Education in this Institution is the same, in every respect, as that pursued in First-class Schools in Edinburgh.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 2nd August.

Prospectus on application.

*Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bowyer Street
Fleet Street*

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

REIGATE.—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY PARK.

Miss SWANWICK begs to intimate that her Young Ladies will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 30. She has VACANCIES for a few PUPILS.

HOWARD-PLACE, VILLA-ROAD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

Miss BARKER, daughter of Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, begs to announce that her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 2nd of August, and that she is prepared to receive Two or Three Boarders.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.—YOUNG LADIES are received, to Complete their Education, at LAUSANNE HOUSE, MARGATE. The situation is high and airy, the rooms large and lofty, and the pleasure-grounds very extensive. Terms, Forty Guineas. Particulars and references forwarded on application to Miss Hubbard.

EDUCATION, with the COMFORTS of HOME.—ST. PETER'S, THANET.

One mile from the Sea: Climate one of the healthiest in England.—The Rev. A. POWELL receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN (from Six to Twelve years of age) for instruction in the usual branches of a sound and useful English education. Terms moderate.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—OAKVILLE, THE DRIVE, FOREST-HILL.

In this Establishment a thorough knowledge of the Continental Languages and Music is combined with the usual course of a polite English education. The Principals—a Professor of great experience and his Wife—(assisted by eminent Masters) devote their whole time to the duties of the School, which are assimilated as nearly as possible to a Home Education. Terms Forty Guineas. For Prospectus, &c., address Mrs. Waitsig.

EDUCATION—SEA-SIDE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1, MARINE-TERRACE, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mrs. JOSEPH, assisted by Rev. W. Joseph, receives YOUNG LADIES for Instruction in the various branches of a sound English Education, together with Drawing, Music, French, German, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest along the coast.

Terms, which are moderate, may be known on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on the 26th of July.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—PARENTS

seeking a Superior EDUCATION for their DAUGHTERS, on moderate terms, can make an arrangement with one of the Professors attending the KENSINGTON-PARK COLLEGE, by which a very first-class form of Instruction can be secured, together with the most anxious solicitude and care for the health, moral and religious training, and general comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

A Prospectus, with list of the Masters attending the College, will be forwarded on application to R. S., Post-office, Ledbrooke-grove, Notting-hill, London.

SLECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

HOPE HOUSE, WOODFORD GREEN, NEAR LONDON.

Mrs. BURNETT (wife of the Rev. W. Burnett) continues to receive a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Hope House is pleasantly situated, in a most salubrious locality; and Parents placing their Children under the care of Mrs. B. will find every attention paid to their health, comfort, and religious training.

Prospectus forwarded on application.

TTOTTERIDGE-PARK SCHOOLS, near LONDON, N.

PRINCIPALS—MESSRS. WILKINSON and HEATH.

These schools offer the combined advantages of Public and Private Educational Establishments.

Pupils enter the lowest form of the Upper School in their eleventh year, but are received in the Lower School at any age under that.

The Winter Term Commences on Monday, the 26th inst.

Application to be made to the Principals.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School RE-OPENS July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N. B. During the past year, Youth from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

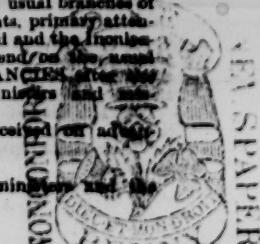
LADIES' SCHOOL, CASTLE-HILL, READING.

Mrs. RATCLIFFE (assisted by efficient Governesses) receives a limited number of Pupils to educate in the usual branches of a liberal education, with the accomplishments, primary attention being given to the discipline of the mind and the instruction of Scriptural principles. Masters attend on the annual meetings. There will be ONE or TWO VACANCIES after the Midsummer recess. The daughters of ministers and missionaries educated with much liberality.

Also, a GOVERNESS-PUPIL can be received on advantageous terms.

Prospectus forwarded on application.

Satisfactory references can be given to ministers and the parents of pupils.



NON
PENNY

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age. Christian government; the most approved methods of Teaching; French and German by accomplished, native, resident Masters. The Academic course adapted to the Oxford Examinations, and Matriculation at the London University. For Papers apply to Mr. Wyles.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N. Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. H. THOMSON, A.M. Plans of Instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained.—Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious.—Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 19th July.

S. ALBAN'S LADIES SCHOOL.

Mrs. UPTON begs to announce that the Establishment conducted by her is now transferred to her daughter, Miss UPTON, by whom the Educational duties have been for some time past chiefly superintended. Miss Upton will continue to conduct the same with that regard to the improvement and comfort of the Pupils which has secured extensive patronage for more than twenty years. This healthful and beautiful locality is now accessible direct by rail.

Prospectuses and references on application. The daughters of Ministers and Missionaries will still be received on reduced terms.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), who has been engaged in tuition for the last fifteen years, offers Superior Educational Advantages, combining, as far as possible, home enjoyments with the acquirements of school. A Prospectus, with full particulars, forwarded on application.

Mrs. H. has the privilege of referring to the friends of pupils, and to the subjoined gentlemen: Rev. H. Welsford, Tewkesbury; Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Rev. Morton Brown, Lil. D., Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., Rev. Charles Stovel, Rev. Wm. Brock, Rev. F. Trestrall, Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S., Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.

The YOUNG LADIES will RE-ASSEMBLE the 23rd July.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER beg to announce their removal to a larger Residence built for them to accommodate the increased number of their Pupils.

The Misses Butler have had long experience in Tuition, they endeavour to impart sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governess, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.

Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils are sedulously considered.

VACANCIES exist for a few PUPILS at the ensuing Term, which commences on August 2nd; and a Young Lady can be received as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may be desirous of continuing her education; a separate bedroom offered.

Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich, Mayor; Rev. Messer Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. S. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Ipswich.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE, midway between Poole and the rising water-ing-place of Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

The locality of this Establishment, from the dryness of its soil and the purity of its atmosphere, is considered to be singularly healthy, scarcely to be surpassed in the South of England—its domestic arrangements are liberal and complete—while the education imparted is in every way calculated to harmonise with the requirements of the times.

Pupils are prepared for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

French and German by Native Professors.

Terms (which are moderate) and unexceptionable references to Parents of Pupils and others on application.

Parkstone is easily accessible by rail to Poole—thence four times a day by Omnibus.

School duties RE-COMMENCE JULY 29th.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE THURSDAY, July 29th. Having resided abroad for several years, YOUNG LADIES confined to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhout, Breda, Holland; the Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canongate-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Office: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE AS-SURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the FORTIETH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared on the 14th inst., is payable to the SHAREHOLDERS at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND SIX PER CENT. was declared at the Annual Meeting of the LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 36a, MOORGATE-STREET, payable on and after the 1st July. The remaining Shares will be issued to the public at par for one month, and to Shareholders three months: after that time a premium of 12½ per cent. on the amount paid up.

The INTEREST WARRANTS on DEPOSITS are now payable. Depositors are now allowed 5 per cent. on all sums. Advances made repayable by easy instalments and at moderate interest.

Application for Shares and any information may be made to ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,
2, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARCH 16, 1858.
A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

DEBENTURE BONDS of £10 each and upwards, bearing 5 per cent. per annum interest, payable half-yearly.—The METROPOLITAN SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited) are authorised to ISSUE BONDS to the extent of 5,000/-, for three, five, or seven years, which are now ready for delivery. The money so raised is to be used to increase the number of the Company's horses, omnibuses, &c.; and the whole of the plant is liable in the first place to secure the principal and interest of these Bonds.

Apply to Mr. W. R. Pope, the Secretary, 156, Cheapside.

F. PARKER, Chairman.

N.B.—If adequately supported, it is not intended to permit the servants or cattle of this Company to work on Sundays.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6/- PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3/- for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid an compensation for Accidents 27,988/-.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

MONEY to LEND.—The LONDON and CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY Lends MONEY, repayable by Instalments, upon Personal or other Security.—97, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

LOANS GRANTED WITHOUT SURETIES, from 5/- to 200/-; and with Sureties or security, up to 500/-, repayable by instalments. No deduction for interest or expenses. Particulars and forms on application, or by post, on receipt of four stamps. All communications strictly confidential.

TOWN and COUNTRY LOAN and DISCOUNT BANK, Orange-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Open from Ten to Six. CHARLES ABRAHAT, Manager.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10/- to 300/- ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

TO EMBARRASSED DEBTORS.—There are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that under recent Protection and Arrangement Acts, Debtors owing any amount, large or small, in town or country, clergymen, farmers, merchants, private and professional gentlemen (the latter for any amount and without any publicity), can be entirely raised from their difficulties at small expense and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such, Mr. Wells, solicitor (since 1835), begs will apply to him at No. 28, Moorgate-street, Bank. N.B. Debtors sued on bills of exchange and by county courts should come instanter.

Money advanced on all good securities. Debts bought and collected. Divorce cases conducted.

A GENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., will find the sale of Plumbe's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumbe, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamp.

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS, PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS, No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET. Full Six Shillings in the Pound: cheaper than any other House.

Per Ream Cream-laid Note .. 2s. 6d. Foulscap Paper .. 6s. 6d.

Thick do .. 4s. 0d. Straw Paper .. 2s. 6d.

Bordered note .. 4s. 0d. Blue commercial note .. 3s. 0d.

Straw paper .. 2s. 6d. Ditto, letter size 6s. 0d.

Blue commercial note .. 3s. 0d. Footscap paper .. 7s. 0d. per rm.

Sermon paper .. 4s. 6d. Commercial pens 1s. 0d. pr. gross.

A SAMPLE PACKET OF STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelope.

CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

BENETFINK'S IRONMONGERY
is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S CUTLERY
is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S ELECTRO-PLATE
is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S IRON BEDSTEADS
are the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S GAS FITTINGS & LAMPS
are the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES Gratis.
BENETFINK and CO., 89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY FOLDING and first-class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The new Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.

Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street-gate, Camden-town, N.W.

TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, and Machines of NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS, combining all the recent French and English improvements.

PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, Patent DISH COVERS, and every article for the Kitchen, always on show at

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S Stove, Grate, and Cooking Apparatus Manufactory, and Warehouses, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 664.]

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proposed to cushion the new movement, by taking the veto from the incumbent, and giving it to the bishop—King Stork vice King Log—and by making all the laws and customs of the Establishment as applicable to occasional as to regular services. This Bill pleased the Lords, if no one else, but, when sent to the Commons, the mere notice of opposition sufficed to strangle the episcopal changeling, for it was dropped without the utterance of a syllable, *pro or con.*

Mr. Edouart was, therefore, an acknowledged victor, and all the protestations and demands of the Special Services people had ended in nothing! At least that was the state of the case up to this present month, when, after a loss of eight months—to say nothing of the tide that had been running in their favour—the Committee have again ventured to commence a set of services, two of which have been already held. Not that all the pieces stand on the board as they did last November. These services are sanctioned by neither bishop nor incumbent. Mr. Edouart has served the committee, and all the clergy on the list, with a legal notice of inhibition, and of his intention to enforce it. To the Bishop of London he appeals for the protection of his rights, fortified by the fact, that those rights were acknowledged last year, and that the episcopal license was, as a consequence, withdrawn. Bishop Tait—whose troubles begin to thicken—replies that incumbent and clergy must fight it out between them; he having a decided opinion that “the matter can only be at once authoritatively decided by an appeal to the Diocesan Court.” Of course the presbyter “cannot adequately convey” to the bishop his “deep disappointment and sorrow” at such heartless desertion. “Never,” he protests, “in the history of our Church since the Reformation, has a clergyman been left to struggle alone against such a deliberate attempt publicly to preach and officiate in his parish contrary to his expressed objection and remonstrance.” He even pleads in *forma pauperis*:

My Lord Bishop,—If your lordship refuse to help me, how can it be expected that a clergyman of my exceedingly limited and precarious means can meet the expense of litigation (my incumbency being one of the very poorest districts in the metropolis), in an endeavour to maintain the position and rights of the clergy of this country against a powerful committee?

This “powerful Committee” have, we presume, been employing their leisure in taking stock of their opponent’s purse, and, possibly, calculate that, in the long run he may be driven to exclaim with Shakespeare’s apothecary—“My poverty and not my will consents.” In that case, we would throw a crumb of comfort even to so well abused a man as the functionary of St. Michael’s, Strand. His own personal interest in the question must needs be small. What he has done heretofore has, we are willing to believe, been done with a good conscience. A minister of an establishment which systematically sets the vested rights of individuals above the spiritual claims of the masses, he has not unnaturally supposed that he was doing the Church, if not God service, by stopping every mouth but his own which might be opened for the preaching of the truth within his own law-allotted domain. The legal position of incumbents is, no doubt, seriously jeopardised by this direct invasion of the parochial system, but if they as a body do not back him in the struggle, and hold him harmless all through the three Courts in which it may be carried on, let him display the virtue of resignation, and console himself, if he can, with the thought that perhaps what is lost to the clergy may be gained to some poor human souls, unreached as yet even by his sive and Catholic appeals. Or if, in what he deems righteous anger, he invokes mischief on the heads of those who thus coolly defy him, let him believe our assurance that the triumphant foe will bring a house about their ears quite soon enough for their own personal comfort, as well as for the interests of the Church as by law established.

We have said that there has been a shifting of ground in this matter since last year, and now

we notice a point which, while apparently slight in itself, distinguishes these services in a very marked way. For Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Committee’s Secretary, in acquainting the Bishop with their intentions, tells him that “No use will be made of the Liturgy, or of any part of it. The service will consist of prayer, hymns, reading the Word of God, and a sermon; a course which they have reason to believe will keep them strictly within the law of the land.”

So far, therefore, as services of the kind held last year are concerned, they give in to Mr. Edouart. Either they are satisfied that he is legally right, or they are afraid to raise the issue, and are trying to accomplish their object by resorting to something which has very much the aspect of a *dodge*. Their original purpose was, to hold *Church of England* services for the masses. They were defeated in that, and they now accept the restriction which has been cast in their teeth, neither denying its validity in the law courts, nor seeking to remove it by legislation. But, rather than confess themselves altogether beaten, they have recourse to services which are in no way *Church of England*, except as they can be construed to be so from the fact that the preachers are Episcopalian ministers. While some of the Nonconformist ministers who preached at Exeter Hall, with excess of catholicity, used the Litany of the Establishment, the Establishment ministers dare not use it themselves, and are obliged, perforce, to return the compliment by offering up *extempore prayers!* So that whereas last year they cast contempt on consecration, so now they are ignoring the formularies which have hitherto been the very symbol of churchmanship. Bound to conformity by the most solemn obligations, they have placed themselves in a position where they durst not conform. In their own churches they must, with wearisome iteration, repeat every line of an antique and ill-adapted service: in Exeter Hall they must dispense with good and ill together, and fall back on those very modes of service which they have despised in connexion with the voluntary bodies. “What next—and next?”

We shall see, and shall wait for the sight with quite as much of confidence as of curiosity. More than once of late have we expressed the opinion that the laudable anxiety of the more spiritually minded members of the Establishment for greater liberty, energy, and zeal than have hitherto been manifested within the realm of ecclesiastical tape and routine would, sooner or later, egg them on to movements which must irreparably break up the old machinery. Well! here is another step in the process—not a very courageous one, but quite enough to necessitate another. Yes! Mr. Edouart will presently be avenged.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, a few days ago, introduced a bill into the House of Lords embracing, under another form, the first clause of the Trustees of Endowed Schools Bill, brought into the Lower House by Mr. Dillwyn. The measure was entitled “An Act to remove Doubts relating to the Trustees of certain Schools”—and its provisions were briefly as follows:

Whereas doubts have arisen whether persons dissenting from the Established Church are eligible to be trustees of certain schools and charitable foundations: be it enacted by the Queen’s most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. No person shall be prevented from being nominated or acting as trustee of any school or charitable foundation on account of his religious opinions unless there be an express provision for such exclusion in the charter, deed, or will relating to such school or charity.

2. This act may be cited as “The School Trustees Act, 1858.”

It will be seen that on Monday the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Derby opposed the second reading of the bill on the plea of the lateness of the session and injustice to the Church,

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN 1857 AND IN 1858.

It is just a year ago since the Church of England world was all agog at the novelty of Sunday evening services at Exeter Hall. Great was the scandal, in the eyes of High Churchmen, at the spectacle of “strange clergymen” invading other men’s parishes to preach the gospel; of the worship of the Almighty within unconsecrated walls; and of the mutilation of the services of the Church to meet the wants, or wishes, of the poor. Great, too, was the rejoicing in the opposite ecclesiastical camp. The *Record* firmly believed that no event for twenty years had had so powerful a tendency to raise the Bishops and the Church in popular estimation, and affirmed that nothing but the day of judgment could reveal “the benefit to souls from this earnest leading forth of Christian love beyond the walls of old routine.” Through the summer of 1857 all went on swimmingly. The popular favourites of Low Churchmen were put up at Exeter Hall, and heard by thousands; and for a while, it seemed as though Nonconformity was about to enter on a new race of Christian activity, with men who, it had been popularly supposed, were too heavily weighted by state-restrictions to be able to run at all.

Presently, however, it came out that this refreshing novelty had been enjoyed by the favour of an obscure cleric, who proved to be the pivot on which all the movements of the innovators turned. Mr. Edouart woke one morning and, like Lord Byron, found himself famous. The summer services had been held with the “reluctant consent” of that gentleman, who became the subject of “urgent solicitation” on the part of noblemen and gentlemen, probably unaware of his existence until they discovered that Exeter Hall happened to be in his parish. Growing bold by success they took “French leave” in arranging for a winter set, and then down came the Incumbent of St. Michael’s with his “I forbid!” and Exeter Hall was forthwith shut against the State-Churchmen, to be reopened by the voluntaries. Lord Shaftesbury attended their service, and went to bed, as he confessed, full of shame and humiliation—as well he might.

But the aristocratic leader of the Evangelicals is not a man to give way to idle grief, and he, therefore, had recourse to Parliament for putting down the ecclesiastical obstructive who, in his own parish, had dared to say, “all souls are mine!” He asked for more “Liberty of religious worship,” to wit—that the Edouarts of the Church should be able to play the Marplot only in parishes not having more than 2,000 inhabitants, the inhibition of the Bishop, as well as of the Incumbent, being required everywhere else. This was just enough for the purpose of his lordship, but a great deal too much for the incumbent class, who—both High and Low—stood by their order, and obliged Lord Shaftesbury to drop his little bill,—that being humiliation the second!

Then came humiliation No. 3, in the form of a bill adroitly concocted by the episcopate, who

in spite of the fact that by the recent decision in the Ilminster case "the whole law is (as Lord Cranworth says) at sea," and that much needless litigation may consequently arise. We greatly regret that so useful and simple a measure should have been opposed on such lame pretences. The issue was that Lord Ilminster was obliged to withdraw the bill.

It would be folly to expect a different fate for Mr. Dillwyn's more comprehensive bill. As it stood first on the orders of the day or last evening, we hope that at least Government will have afforded every facility for discussing its important provisions, prior to the withdrawal of the bill. The result will be found in our postscript.

It seems that the case of the Norwich Grammar School has been before the Master of the Rolls, who, it appears, has appointed the list of trustees as recommended by the Council, with one or two changes involving a question of persons only, and not of principle. The *Norfolk News* says on the subject:—

The important scheme which has now been for some time under consideration, has at length been finally settled, and if we are rightly informed as to details, the result is a most gratifying triumph for the great principles which this journal has uniformly advocated. The basis of the school is unsectarian; the list of trustees, comprising twenty-one gentlemen, is as nearly as possible equally divided as to politics; and the Dissenters are represented in the proportion which they demanded, and with the Liberal Churchmen on the list will secure the rights of conscience from invasion. We believe that the following will be found to be a correct list of the trustees appointed. We have arranged them according to their politics, although we are confident that no political question is at all likely to disturb their deliberations:—The Very Rev. the Dean, Rev. Charles Turner, Rev. G. C. Hoste, Sir Samuel Bignold, J. G. Johnson, C. Evans, J. Longe, W. Birkbeck, and F. J. Blake; Sir William Foster, O. Springfield, E. Freestone, J. Barwell, D. Dalrymple, R. Chamberlin, E. Willett, G. Middleton, R. W. Blake, J. J. Colman, I. O. Taylor, and the Rev. J. Crompton. The new scheme will come into operation on the 18th August, to which time the vacation has been extended.

BAPTIST DEPUTATION TO SWEDEN.

In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Baptist Union, and in response to an invitation from Sweden, the Revs. Dr. Steane and J. H. Hinton, Secretaries of the Union, visited that country last month, with a view to encourage their brethren there in the midst of their persecutions, and help in promoting public opinion in favour of religious freedom. These gentlemen made the following report of their proceedings to the Committee, at a meeting held on the 18th instant:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST UNION, THE REPORT OF THE SWEDISH DEPUTATION.

After a long and fatiguing, but, through the kind providence of God, a safe journey, we arrived in Stockholm on the afternoon of Friday, June 11. At the very moment of our arrival—the prospect of which had excited no inconsiderable sensation in religious circles—and in the very hotel in which we had taken apartments, there was in progress a meeting of the Swedish Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance. Our presence was forthwith announced, and even before we could take any refreshment, we were required to participate in the proceedings. We were most cordially—it may be truly said, enthusiastically—received by the assembly, and we endeavoured in a few words to contribute to its object.

The General Conference of the Swedish Baptist Association commenced on Saturday morning, June 12, under the presidency of the Rev. A. Wiberg, elder of the Church in Stockholm. The assembly consisted of somewhat more than a hundred persons, and was composed of elders and members of forty-five Baptist churches in various parts of Sweden (all formed within a period of three years), an undefined number of Lutheran brethren, and of two foreign deputations—Messrs. Oncken and Küpper, from Germany, and ourselves from England. The English delegation were received with the liveliest demonstrations of interest and affection; and they have presented the letter which they bore from the committee (which was read in Swedish by the chairman), and having also severally expressed their sentiments of Christian regard, a vote of welcome was most fervently passed by the assembly, and presented to them in an address by the chairman. At two o'clock dinner was partaken of—standing, after the manner of an English soiree, the foreign brethren alone, together with a friend who kindly acted as interpreter, being supplied with seats and a table. This little round table soon became the centre of attraction to almost the whole company, many of whom seemed to look with an insatiable curiosity upon Christian brethren who had come so far to see them, while a circle gathered closely round, to listen to the conversation which the delegation carried on with several individuals. The interest and gratification felt by all parties was evidently intense.

On Sunday morning we held communion at the Lord's table with the brethren, and in the evening we successively addressed, through Mr. Wiberg an interpreter, a crowded and deeply-interested congregation. After the communion in the morning we witnessed the examination and acceptance of four candidates, and had an opportunity of addressing to the church some affectionate, and we trust salutary, counsels. On Monday we attended the Conference both in the forenoon and the evening, and, at the request of the brethren, we expressed our sentiments on several important subjects. This day, in company with the German delegation, and the principal Baptist and Lutheran brethren, we partook of the hospitality of Mr. Wiberg.

The general impression made upon us by the aspect and proceedings of the Conference, and by our varied intercourse with the brethren, was of the most favourable kind. We soon felt that they were one with us, and

with the English Churches at large, in all that is essentially Christian; while their continual display of good sense and good feeling, together with their air of firmness and resolution, made us feel them to be a body of men from whom, under God's blessing, no trifling results might be expected.

In connexion with the proceedings of the Conference we may mention that the Lutheran brethren—not Baptists who were present at it invited us to dine with them on Tuesday, and gave us a most cordial and Christian entertainment.

The Conference being ended, we directed our attention to another aspect of our mission; namely, to interviews with public men in relation to the question of religious liberty.

Through the kind foresight and arrangement of a personal friend of Dr. Steane—to whose assiduous attentions throughout the whole of our visit we were deeply indebted—we had already seen the Chancellor of Justice, Mr. von Koch, having devoted the early part of Saturday morning to this important interview, Mr. von Koch being about to leave Stockholm on the following day. This gentleman kindly explained to us at some length the position of the question of religious liberty in Sweden, together with the views and difficulties of the Government, the earnest attention of which he strongly assured us would be directed to the preparation of an acceptable measure for the next Diet.

On Wednesday morning we had an interview with Dr. Reuterdaal, Archbishop of Upsala, the first ecclesiastic in the Swedish church. On Thursday afternoon, through the kind interposition of the Hon. Mr. Grey, the British Chargé d'Affaires—to whom we had a letter of commendation from Lord Malmesbury, and whose courteous attentions we have most gratefully acknowledged—we had an interview with Baron Manderstroem, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Friday we had an interview with Mr. Anjou, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, to whom Count Platen, the Swedish Ambassador in England, had obligingly given us a letter of introduction. And on Saturday morning we concluded our series of calls on official personages by waiting on Count Hamilton, the Governor of the City of Stockholm, to whom we had to present sincere thanks for the course he has pursued towards our brethren there. Through an influential quarter, we had made an application for an audience of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and we had reason to think that, had it been possible, he would have granted our request; but the pressure of public business, the causes of which were sufficiently obvious, deprived us of this gratification. The memorial to the King which had been prepared by the committee, and entrusted to our discretion, we did not, under the circumstances, think it necessary or desirable to present. All the official personages we saw unequivocally reiterated to us the assurances we had received from Mr. von Koch, that it was a matter of universally admitted necessity to relax a law which Sweden had outgrown, and to make some well-considered concession in regard to freedom of worship; and that the Government would earnestly apply itself to the solution of this question, in anticipation of the next Diet.

After our interview with the Archbishop he sent to the friend by whom we had been introduced to him a letter on the subject of our visit, evidently intended for the use, not of ourselves only, but of our Swedish brethren also. In this letter he expressly requested (what, indeed, he had suggested in his conversation with us) that the Baptists should prepare a memorandum, stating what they desired, and explaining their doctrinal confession and ecclesiastical organisation, and he promised to make an official and confidential use of such a document. This important letter we at once communicated to the brethren, who readily undertook to fulfil its request. We also sent to the Archbishop our personal reply, and we annex a copy of both these letters to this report.

Shortly before our departure we had the pleasure of a second interview with Mr. von Koch, to whom we related all we had done, and who manifested a cordial interest in our proceedings.

In addition to our interviews with official persons, it appeared to us both desirable and useful to avail ourselves of such opportunities of social intercourse as might present themselves to us in Stockholm; and, through the kindness of a friend already referred to, we were much favoured in this respect. Two forenoons were specially devoted to this purpose, and among the distinguished persons we had the pleasure of meeting were the following: Count Lilljencrantz, the governor of the province in which Stockholm is situated, and Baron Lilljencrantz, his son; Baron Alstromer, and Baroness Posse; the Rev. J. W. Mills Ellison, the English chaplain; the Rev. T. M. Elmblad, the Rev. Messrs. Flyborg and Fryckstedt, and the Rev. Professor Torén, of Upsala, Lutheran clergymen; Miss Cederskjold, superintendent of the Deaconesses' Institution, and Mr. Wadstrom, secretary to the Fatherland Institution; Mr. C. O. Rosenius; Mr. Ahnfeldt, known as the Evangelical Troubadour; and others.

Subsequently to these receptions we were invited into several most respectable and most agreeable family circles, our visits frequently bringing us into contact with members of the Diet, our intercourse with whom was in several ways highly conducive to our object. We may mention in particular the Hon. Mr. Gylenskjöhl, with whom we dined, and at whose house we met the Hon. Mr. Adlercreutz, an eminent member of the legal profession, both of them sitting in the House of Nobles. Here we also met Baron Posse, the editor of the *Vaktaren* (the *Watchman*), the only newspaper in Sweden which treats political subjects from a religious point of view. We had likewise the pleasure of spending an evening at Upsala with Mr. Henschén, an advocate who has often pleaded the cause of the persecuted, and who warmly promoted the extension of religious liberty in the House of Burgesses during the last two Diets.

Although it was not immediately connected with our object, a meeting which we convened at our hotel in order to give some explanations in relation to the Evangelical Alliance (which we found to be much misunderstood), was practically conducive to it. The meeting was held on the evening of Saturday, June 19, and consisted of about forty persons from all religious circles, who, having courteously responded to the invitations we had ventured to address to them, came face to face with one another in a manner entirely unprecedented in Sweden. In this group several Baptists were present, and never had they been received by their Lutheran brethren with

so much cordiality as on this occasion. The Rev. Mr. Wiberg did himself especial honour, by an explicit acknowledgment that some language which he had used in relation to the State Church, and at which offence had been taken, might have been better chosen, and he frankly asked pardon of his Lutheran brethren for every instance in which he had thus pained them. It is but just to add that this expression of Christian feeling was cordially responded to by one of the Lutheran clergy present, who proposed that there should be an immediate service of united prayer, and that Mr. Wiberg should conduct it—a proposal which was carried out with universal cordiality. We think it scarcely too much to say that one effect of the meeting was to place the Baptists in Sweden on a new footing with their evangelical Lutheran brethren.

We ought, perhaps, to mention that, at the request of our brethren, Mr. Hinton preached for them on the 20th of June, and Dr. Steane on the 27th. We have reason to think that our services were very kindly accepted.

On the whole, our visit to our brethren in Sweden has afforded us no ordinary amount of gratification. A work is assuredly manifest among them for which the God of all grace is to be thanked and adored, and our intercourse with them has knit our hearts to them in bond of vital sympathy and fraternal love which will not speedily perish. What idea they entertain of the utility and importance of our visit, a letter to the committee, which, together with the confession and organisation of the churches, and the statistics for 1857, we append to this report, will explain; our conviction grew stronger from the first moment of our visit to the last, that God had sent us there, and that he blessed us there. That our brethren were greatly cheered by our visit was manifest; and while it is certain that influences entirely apart from us are rendering necessary and inevitable an extension of religious liberty, and this in a degree which will leave little cause to regret its temporary postponement, we believe that our intercourse with Swedish statesmen and ecclesiastics, as well as with general society, will sensibly contribute to this result.

Although it is scarcely pertinent to our immediate object, we cannot withhold a brief reference to the religious aspect of Sweden at large. At the present moment this is full of interest and promise. In many places, and in many forms, spiritual life is manifesting itself, and we cannot but think that a day of great mercy is dawning on that country. To Christian friends not a few we ventured to give an assurance that the sympathy and prayers of English Baptists would not be confined to Swedish brethren of their own denomination, and we now look to the churches at home to verify this assurance.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the committee, we have had an eye to such collateral services as we might be able to render to our brethren on the continent; and with this view, on our return, we stayed a day at Copenhagen. It will be in the recollection of the committee, that, in September last, the Rev. H. Hunter and Captain Young visited this city, with a memorial to the King of Denmark, in relation to the prosecution of our brethren in the Duchy of Schleswig; and that, in consequence of the King's absence, the document was entrusted to the British Minister, who kindly charged himself with the transmission of it. Our object, of course, was to ascertain whether this had been effected; and, although, in consequence of absence, we did not see the Hon. Mr. Elliott, to whom Lord Malmesbury had given us an introduction, we were informed by Mr. Frazer, an attaché of the Embassy, that the memorial with its accompaniments had been duly forwarded to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 29th of September. It did not appear that the communication had been formally acknowledged; but it has probably not been without effect, since we learn from the Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg, that our brethren in Schleswig are now practically unmolested.

In conclusion, we call upon the committee, and upon all the churches for which they act, to unite with us in giving God thanks for his abundant mercies towards us, and in prayer that the service we have willingly rendered may be acceptable to him through Jesus Christ.

EDWARD STEANE.
J. H. HINTON.

After the reception of this report, which was accompanied by the most free and confidential communication on the whole subject, the committee passed unanimously the following resolution:—

That this committee, having heard from their brethren the Deputation to the Swedish Association of Baptist Churches a report of their proceedings, desire to express their gratitude to God for his providential care of them during their journey, and to offer them their sincere thanks for the faithful and able manner in which they have discharged the important duty devolving on them; and they earnestly hope that the visit of the Deputation may be greatly owned for good, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in Sweden.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

PORTRSMOUTH.—After three days' contest, a proposition for a Church-rate in Portsmouth has, for the first time, been rejected by a majority of 208 to 196.

OXFORD.—In the parish of St. Michael, Oxford, the vestry meeting has been adjourned to an indefinite period, in order to afford the churchwardens an opportunity of raising the money in some other way.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Church-rate seizures have been made on the goods of Messrs. J. Clark, Farrand, and J. H. Knight, for the amount of the bond-rate in the parish of St. Lawrence.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—In this parish, on the 15th inst., on the proposal of an adjournment for a fortnight to give the churchwarden an opportunity of gaining proper information on a legal point, one of the volunteers proposed as an amendment, that the meeting adjourn to that day three months, in order to give the churchwarden an opportunity of collecting the amount required by voluntary contributions. This the Chairman refused to put to the meeting, but consented to enter it with the following protest in the minute book, viz., "I demand that the motion just submitted be now put, and protest against any further proceedings until it be done." Neither the proposition nor the amendment were put to the meeting.

THE CHURCH IN THE KITCHEN.—At Colchester, the house of Mr. Catchpool, an old gentleman of

seventy-two, has been rifled of a quantity of kitchen utensils, to satisfy the demands of the Established Church. The rate and costs amounted to 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the goods seized are supposed to be worth 15*l.* Among them were stew-pans, kettles, dish-covers, a meat screen, a plate warmer, two jacks, and four brass candlesticks! Every article, says the *Essex Telegraph*, "reminds us of the tendency there is in these marauding expeditions on behalf of the snuffed-out sect to attack the kitchen, where everything smacks of good living, and affords grateful reminiscences of the flesh-pots. What shall we call this?—Spoliation!—Robbery? Nay more. Spoliation and Robbery, in the name of that Gospel which is the harbinger of both righteousness and peace." One novel feature in the case is that the distress warrant bore the signature of a Nonconformist magistrate.

HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.—A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At a vestry meeting for the purpose of making a Church-rate, on Wednesday, 14th, the rector in the chair, it was proposed by W. Grimwade, Esq., that there should be a rate of 3*d.* in the pound; seconded by Joseph Read, Esq.; when an amendment was proposed by Mr. John Gun, of Pond-hill, that there be no rate, and request the churchwardens to propose some other mode of obtaining the requisite funds. Mr. S. Howard, in rising to second it, said, gentlemen would be surprised if he did not support such amendment, as they were all aware that he was a Dissenter, and to be silent would be most inconsistent, especially now, when the House of Commons had decided that for the future Church-rates should be abolished. The amendment was carried, fifteen for, and eight against. W. Grimwade, Esq., then demanded a poll. After which, Mr. S. Howard moved a vote of thanks to the rector for the kind manner in which he had put the amendment. To which he replied, he always thought that the best way was to do an unpleasant duty as pleasantly as possible. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Votes for rate 173, against 94; voters for 113, against 47. There are about 280 voters in the parish, which leave 120 who did not poll, whom we may fairly reckon against the rate, as gentlemen *for the rate* were most industrious in going round the parish, although they said it was only to inform them that they were polling for the rate.—*From a Correspondent.*

DORKING.—A vestry meeting to make a Church-rate was held in this town on Monday, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, the Vicar, in the chair. The Churchwardens' accounts were submitted and passed *nem. con.* An estimate was then read by Mr. Churchwarden Latter, showing a balance of 5*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, besides arrears of rate, for which several parties are to be shortly summoned. Mr. Charles Rose required that the estimate should be proposed and seconded in due form, but the chairman thought this unnecessary. Mr. Rose then moved "That the amount in hand and available of the last rate be expended before a new rate is made, and that the Vestry do now adjourn for two months." The Rev. J. O. Whitehouse seconded this resolution, but the Chairman refused to put it to the vestry, and Mr. Rose protested as follows:—"I hereby object to the further progress of business before the Vestry till my amendment is disposed of." A rate of 2*d.* in the pound was then proposed by Mr. Saubergue, the ex-Churchwarden. Before opportunity was given to object to any item in the estimate, the motion for the rate was seconded by the Rev. H. Lambert, minister of St. John the Evangelist's Free Church, Westcott. Mr. John Marsh, a member of the Society of Friends, then addressed the vestry on the unscriptural character of Church-rates and the sufferings endured by the Friends in opposition to the impost, and concluded by moving an amendment, "That no rate be granted." The amendment was ably seconded by Mr. T. Beck, another member of the Society of Friends. The Chairman refused to put this motion also to the vote, and Mr. Marsh protested in the words advised in "practical directions." The vestry was afterwards addressed by R. Higgins, Esq., and Mr. C. Rose against the rate, no one attempting a defence in its favour. The original motion was then put to the vote, when there appeared—for, 32; against, 18. The Chairman declared the rate to be carried, whereupon Mr. Rose demanded a poll of the parish against it. The great influence of High Church principles and the apathy of the leading (?) Dissenters in the place preclude, however, the hope of victorious opposition.

DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.—On Friday, several ratepayers of Greenwich, against whom summonses had been issued for non-payment of church-rates, attended before Mr. Secker, the police magistrate. Mr. James, vestry-clerk, attended for the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, solicitor, of Ludgate-hill, for some of the alleged defaulters. At the previous examination, Mr. Bennett objected to the legality of the rate on two grounds,—the first that, when the estimates were produced in vestry, an adjournment of the meeting was duly moved, and seconded, for a period of six weeks for the production of more explicit estimates, but which motion the Chairman (the Rev. W. A. Soames) had illegally refused to put to the meeting; and secondly, that the defendants had been summoned for a rate made on the 29th of January of the present year; whereas the only rate granted, which was carried by a majority of the parishioners on a poll taking place, was declared to have been carried and made on the 29th of December previous. The answer to these objections was, that the defendants had admitted the legality of the Chairman's refusal to put the motion, by subsequently attending and voting at the polling; and that, although the rate was carried on the 29th

of December, yet it was not properly signed until an adjourned meeting of the vestry on the 29th of January. Upon this, Mr. Secker adjourned the whole of the summons for the production of the polling books. His worship now delivered his opinion with respect to the liability of the several defendants, and said that, since the previous examination, he had considered the subject, but as the legality of the rate was questioned by some of the defendants present, he had only to say that, with regard to them, he had no jurisdiction to act. With respect to the other defendants who had not put in an appearance, or offered any objection to the rate, the usual orders for payment would issue. Orders were then taken in several cases, Mr. James stating that proceedings would undoubtedly be taken in the Ecclesiastical Court against those who had disputed the validity of the rate.

VOLUNTARY COMMUTATION OF CHURCH-RATES.—The bill introduced under this title by Mr. Alcock and Mr. Evans has been printed. It proposes to empower the charity commissioners, on having secured to them, through rent-charges granted by corporations, &c.—a yearly sum sufficient for payment of expenses properly payable out of Church-rates of any parish or district—to declare that no Church-rate shall be raiseable in such parish or district. It is proposed that the act, which consists of fourteen clauses, shall extend to England only. Of course the bill will not be pressed this session.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The annual sittings of the Wesleyan Conference will be held this year at Hull. The first general meeting of the conference will be held this day, when it is supposed that about 400 ministers of the denomination will be present.

FREE TOLL OVER CHELSEA-BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS.—A welcome benefit was secured to a numerous class of the metropolitan population on Friday night by the provision introduced by Major Sibthorp into the Chelsea-bridge Bill, with the consent of the Government, for the immediate abolition of the foot toll on Sundays. The industrious classes living on the north bank of the river could hardly enjoy the privilege on any other day, and for them it is, therefore, a virtual opening of the bridge.

HOW ECCLESIASTICAL DRONES ARE COMPENSATED.—An Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has just passed the House of Lords, and is now before the Commons, which, if it become law, may reduce the profits of certain officers of ecclesiastical corporations (chapter clerks for example), by diminishing the number of leases they have to make. For this the House of Lords, without the dissentient voice of a single bishop, has provided a compensation out of that very "Common Fund" which the Legislature had appropriated to the augmentation of the income of the poorer clergy.

THE EXETER HALL DISPUTE.—The Rev. A. G. Edouart, incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, has had a lengthened correspondence with the Bishop of London. Mr. Edouart thinks it ought not to be left to a private clergyman, with a small and precarious income, to fight the battle with the clerical invaders, and considers that the bishop ought peremptorily to interpose his veto, and thus maintain the integrity of the laws. The Bishop shrinks from interference, informs Mr. Edouart that the diocesan Court is the proper place to try the question, and adds that he has given no sanction to the services. The committee who have got up the preaching have determined on going on, notwithstanding Mr. Edouart's remonstrances.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEEDS AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the representatives of the various Sunday-schools in the borough of Leeds was held on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of considering how the proposed general assemblage of Sunday-school children, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, could be best carried out. Considerable discussion arose as to whether children attending national schools should be invited to take part in the demonstration, and ultimately it was resolved that the gathering should be confined exclusively to Sunday-school children, and that it should take place on Woodhouse-moor. The number expected to unite in this demonstration is about 25,000. It was previously resolved that no children under eight years of age should join in the gathering.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—As an instance of the happy result of circulating the Rev. W. Gresley's tract, "The Ordinance of Confession" (Masters), a parish priest informs us that, finding a woman refused to allow her daughter to come to confession, he placed in her hands this little book, which she accordingly read. The consequence was, that not only did the mother withdraw her prohibition, but at length she herself as well as her daughter availed herself of that means of grace.—*Union.* In the course of an article on the "Confessional in Belgravia," the *Univers* (Paris) says:—"The world will never recover substantial peace until England shall have become Roman Catholic, or shall have ceased to be a first-rate power. With England no alliance is possible. The nations of the earth ought, therefore, to come to an understanding, and hurl against her the famous sentence of the Roman Senate—*Delenda est Carthago.*"

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—A meeting of the presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, &c., of the Church Missionary Society was held at the National Club on Thursday, the 15th inst., to consider the course that should be taken in order to secure a recognition of Christianity in the Government Bill for India that stood for the second reading in the House of Lords for that evening. There

were present, beside others, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Calthorpe, R. Spooner, Esq., M.P.; C. A. Moody, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir H. Hope; Rev. Henry Venn, &c., &c. The opinion of the meeting seemed to be that, as the bill that was to come that evening before the House of Lords was only a bill for the better government of India in England, merely transferring the government at home from one body to another, it hardly admitted of any clause touching religion, and that it would be vain to move for the insertion of any such clause. The friends to the Christianizing of India must look to some other opportunity for pushing their object, and we believe we are correct in stating that there will be an influential deputation to the Prime Minister in a few days, to urge upon him the importance of securing in the Indian acts of the Government a proper recognition of the claims of Christianity, without at all interfering with the fullest and most complete toleration to the natives.

REFORM OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Report hath it that the Hebdomadal Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has made such concessions to the Reform party as will take away the motive for agitation. The changes in contemplation are shadowed forth by the *Dublin Evening Mail*. According to this authority, the Board has given up its claim to the degree fees. The emoluments attached to the offices which are held by the Board, as bursaries, senior lectureship, &c., are also to be considerably reduced in amount. From these two sources a reduction of something like 3,000*l.* a year is to be made from the income of the Board, and to be made applicable for the other requirements of the college. Among the measures of material reform which will be carried into effect by the application of this fund, we believe we may enumerate the following:—The institution of fourteen university scholarships, or exhibitions, endowed with a stipend of 100*l.* a year, to be competed for at the degree examinations, and tenable for seven years; the establishment of two new offices, to be held by junior fellows, whose special duty shall be the superintendence of the education and discipline of undergraduate students; the promotion of the non-tutor fellows to the position of tutors, and the amelioration of the condition of the remaining four, until they are gradually absorbed into the tutorial body—a measure which, when accomplished, will have the beneficial effect of abolishing for ever the 'nursery of discontent.' The septennial scholarships will be open to students of all denominations, and will be exempt from duty or residence.

Religious Intelligence.

SWANAGE.—The Rev. T. Seavill having so far recovered his health as to be able to resume preaching, has consented for a time to take the oversight of the Congregational Church at Swanage, Dorset.

CONVERSION OF AFRICAN CHIEFS.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted the sum of 500*l.* towards an institution in the diocese of Cape Town for receiving the sons of chiefs and others from all parts of Africa, with a view to their instruction in the Christian faith.

AN ARCHDEACON PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.—The *Wiltshire Mirror* mentions that on Sunday evening, Archdeacon Hony preached a sermon in the open air on the railway works, near the spot where a navvy, named James Read, was killed by a slip of muck in the cutting on the 3rd instant. The reverend gentleman took his text from the 20th chap. of the first book of Samuel and part of the 3rd verse, "But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death." There were between 400 and 500 present.

WIGAN.—The Rev. A. H. New, of Leamington, author of "The Coronet and the Cross," &c., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church and Congregation at Hope Chapel, Wigan, to become their pastor, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Marshall, who has been the respected and much esteemed minister of that place of worship for the lengthened period of thirty-six years. Mr. New will enter upon the duties of his fresh and important sphere of labour on the fourth sabbath in August.

LLANDUDNO.—A new Baptist Chapel at this place was opened July 7th and 8th, when the following ministers preached: viz., Revs. J. Williams, of Gorn; W. Thomas, of Liverpool; J. Jones, of Llangollen; W. Morgan, of Holyhead; O. Owens, of Manchester; and Dr. Owen, of Missouri, United States. The edifice is a splendid building; it is furnished with a gallery, and will seat about 800 persons. Its dimensions are fifty-five feet long, by forty feet broad. The cost of it is nearly 800*l.*, towards which the brethren and friends at Llandudno have subscribed about 200*l.*

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—Exeter Hall was, on Sunday evening, filled to overflowing with a most attentive audience, the great majority of whom were men evidently of the working classes. The preacher was the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., minister of the Lock Chapel. Among those on the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., the Rev. William Knight, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. F. Brealey, Messrs. A. Haldane, Wilbraham Taylor, &c. The devotional part of the service consisted, as before, of extempore prayer, Scripture reading—(Luke xv. 1—24)—and singing; the hymns being, "Come let us join our cheerful songs," and "There is a fountain filled with blood." The singing was characterised by much heartiness. Throughout the

in spite of the fact that by the recent decision in the Ilminster case "the whole law is (as Lord Cranworth says) at sea," and that much needless litigation may consequently arise. We greatly regret that so useful and simple a measure should have been opposed on such lame pretences. The issue was that Lord Stanley was obliged to withdraw the bill.

It would be folly to expect a different fate for Mr. Dillwyn's more comprehensive bill. As it stood first on the orders of the day for last evening, we hope that at least Government will have afforded every facility for discussing its important provisions, prior to the withdrawal of the bill. The result will be found in our postscript.

It seems that the case of the Norwich Grammar School has been before the Master of the Rolls, who, it appears, has appointed the list of trustees as recommended by the Council, with one or two changes involving a question of perrons only, and not of principle. The *Norfolk News* says on the subject:—

The important scheme which has now been for some time under consideration, has at length been finally settled, and if we are rightly informed as to details, the result is most gratifying triumph for the great principles which this journal has uniformly advocated. The basis of the schools is unsectarian; the list of trustees, comprising twenty-one gentlemen, is as nearly as possible equally divided as to politics; and the Dissenters are represented in the proportion which they demanded, and with the Liberal Churchmen on the list will secure the rights of conscience from invasion. We believe that the following will be found to be a correct list of the trustees appointed. We have arranged them according to their politics, although we are confident that no political question is at all likely to disturb their deliberations:—The Very Rev. the Dean, Rev. Charles Turner, Rev. G. C. Hoste, Sir Samuel Bignold, J. G. Johnson, C. Evans, J. Longe, W. Birkbeck, and F. J. Blake; Sir William Foster, O. Springfield, E. Freestone, J. Barwell, D. Dalrymple, R. Chamberlin, E. Willett, G. Middleton, R. W. Blake, J. J. Colman, I. O. Taylor, and the Rev. J. Crompton. The new scheme will come into operation on the 18th August, to which time the vacation has been extended.

BAPTIST DEPUTATION TO SWEDEN.

In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Baptist Union, and in response to an invitation from Sweden, the Revs. Dr. Steane and J. H. Hinton, Secretaries of the Union, visited that country last month, with a view to encourage their brethren there in the midst of their persecutions, and help in promoting public opinion in favour of religious freedom. These gentlemen made the following report of their proceedings to the Committee, at a meeting held on the 18th instant:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST UNION, THE REPORT OF THE SWEDISH DEPUTATION.

After a long and fatiguing, but, through the kind providence of God, a safe journey, we arrived in Stockholm on the afternoon of Friday, June 11. At the very moment of our arrival—the prospect of which had excited no inconsiderable sensation in religious circles—and in the very hotel in which we had taken apartments, there was in process a meeting of the Swedish Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance. Our presence was forthwith announced, and even before we could take any refreshment, we were required to participate in the proceedings. We were most cordially—it may be truly said, enthusiastically—received by the assembly, and we endeavoured in a few words to contribute to its object.

The General Conference of the Swedish Baptist Association commenced on Saturday morning, June 12, under the presidency of the Rev. A. Wiberg, elder of the Church in Stockholm. The assembly consisted of something more than a hundred persons, and was composed of elders and members of forty-five Baptist churches in various parts of Sweden (all formed within a period of three years), an undefined number of Lutheran brethren, and of two foreign deputations—Messrs. Oncken and Körner, from Germany, and ourselves from England. The English delegation were received with the liveliest demonstrations of interest and affection; and they have presented the letter which they bore from the committee (which was read in Swedish by the chairman), and having also severally expressed their sentiments of Christian regard, a vote of welcome was most fervently passed by the assembly, and presented to them in an address by the chairman. At two o'clock dinner was partaken of—standing, after the manner of an English soiree, the foreign brethren alone, together with a friend who kindly acted as interpreter, being supplied with seats and a table. This little round table soon became the centre of attraction to almost the whole company, many of whom seemed to look with an insatiable curiosity upon Christian brethren who had come so far to see them, while a circle gathered closely round, to listen to the conversation which the delegation carried on with several individuals. The interest and gratification felt by all parties was evidently intense.

On Sunday morning we held communion at the Lord's table with the brethren, and in the evening we successively addressed, through Mr. Wiberg as interpreter, a crowded and deeply-interested congregation. After the communion in the morning we witnessed the examination and acceptance of four candidates, and had an opportunity of addressing to the church some affectionate, and we trust salutary, counsels. On Monday we attended the Conference both in the forenoon and the evening, and, at the request of the brethren, we expressed our sentiments on several important subjects. This day, in company with the German delegation, and the principal Baptist and Lutheran brethren, we partook of the hospitality of Mr. Wiberg.

The general impression made upon us by the aspect and proceedings of the Conference, and by our varied intercourse with the brethren, was of the most favourable kind. We soon felt that they were one with us, and

with the English Churches at large, in all that is essentially Christian; while their continual display of good sense and good feeling, together with their air of firmness and resolution, made us feel them to be a body of men from whom, under God's blessing, no trifling results might be expected.

In connexion with the proceedings of the Conference we may mention that the Lutheran brethren—not Baptists—who were present at it invited us to dine with them on Tuesday, and gave us a most cordial and Christian entertainment.

The Conference being ended, we directed our attention to another aspect of our mission; namely, to interviews with public men in relation to the question of religious liberty.

Through the kind foresight and arrangement of a personal friend of Dr. Steane—to whose assiduous attentions throughout the whole of our visit we were deeply indebted—we had already seen the Chancellor of Justice, Mr. von Koch, having devoted the early part of Saturday morning to this important interview, Mr. von Koch being about to leave Stockholm on the following day. This gentleman kindly explained to us at some length the position of the question of religious liberty in Sweden, together with the views and difficulties of the Government, the earnest attention of which he strongly assured us would be directed to the preparation of an acceptable measure for the next Diet.

On Wednesday morning we had an interview with Dr. Reuterdaal, Archbishop of Upsala, the first ecclesiastic in the Swedish church. On Thursday afternoon, through the kind interposition of the Hon. Mr. Grey, the British Chargé d'Affaires—to whom we had a letter of commendation from Lord Malmesbury, and whose courteous attentions we have most gratefully to acknowledge—we had an interview with Baron Manderstroem, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Friday we had an interview with Mr. Anjou, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, to whom Count Platen, the Swedish Ambassador in England, had obligingly given us a letter of introduction. And on Saturday morning we concluded our series of calls on official personages by waiting on Count Hamilton, the Governor of the City of Stockholm, to whom we had to present sincere thanks for the course he has pursued towards our brethren there. Through an influential quarter, we had made an application for an audience of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and we had reason to think that, had it been possible, he would have granted our request; but the pressure of public business, the causes of which were sufficiently obvious, deprived us of this gratification. The memorial to the King which had been prepared by the committee, and entrusted to our discretion, we did not, under the circumstances, think it necessary or desirable to present. All the official personages we saw unequivocally reiterated to us the assurances we had received from Mr. von Koch, that it was a matter of universally admitted necessity to relax a law which Sweden had outgrown, and to make some well-considered concession in regard to freedom of worship; and that the Government would earnestly apply itself to the solution of this question, in anticipation of the next Diet.

After our interview with the Archbishop he sent to the friend by whom we had been introduced to him a letter on the subject of our visit, evidently intended for the use, not of ourselves only, but of our Swedish brethren also. In this letter he expressly requested (what, indeed, he had suggested in his conversation with us) that the Baptists should prepare a memorandum, stating what they desired, and explaining their doctrinal confession and ecclesiastical organisation, and he promised to make an official and confidential use of such a document. This important letter we at once communicated to the brethren, who readily undertook to fulfil its request. We also sent to the Archbishop our personal reply, and we annex a copy of both these letters to this report.

Shortly before our departure we had the pleasure of a second interview with Mr. von Koch, to whom we recited all we had done, and who manifested a cordial interest in our proceedings.

In addition to our interviews with official persons, it appeared to us both desirable and useful to avail ourselves of such opportunities of social intercourse as might present themselves to us in Stockholm; and, through the kindness of a friend already referred to, we were much favoured in this respect. Two forenoons were specially devoted to this purpose, and among the distinguished persons we had the pleasure of meeting were the following: Count Lilljencrantz, the governor of the province in which Stockholm is situated, and Baron Lilljencrantz, his son; Baron Alstromer, and Baroness Posse; the Rev. J. W. Mills Ellison, the English chaplain; the Rev. T. M. Elmblad, the Rev. Messrs. Flyborg and Fryckstedt, and the Rev. Professor Torén, of Upsala, Lutheran clergymen; Miss Cederskjold, superintendent of the Deaconesses' Institution, and Mr. Wadstrom, secretary to the Fatherland Institution; Mr. C. O. Rosenius; Mr. Ahnfeldt, known as the Evangelical Troubadour; and others.

Subsequently to these receptions we were invited into several most respectable and most agreeable family circles, our visits frequently bringing us into contact with members of the Diet, our intercourse with whom was in several ways highly conducive to our object. We may mention in particular the Hon. Mr. Gyldenskjöld, with whom we dined, and at whose house we met the Hon. Mr. Adlercreutz, an eminent member of the legal profession, both of them sitting in the House of Nobles. Here we also met Baron Posse, the editor of the *Vaktaren* (the *Watchman*), the only newspaper in Sweden which treats political subjects from a religious point of view. We had likewise the pleasure of spending an evening at Upsala with Mr. Henschen, an advocate who has often pleaded the cause of the persecuted, and who warmly promoted the extension of religious liberty in the House of Burgesses during the last two Diets.

Although it was not immediately connected with our object, a meeting which we convened at our hotel in order to give some explanations in relation to the Evangelical Alliance (which we found to be much misunderstood), was practically conducive to it. The meeting was held on the evening of Saturday, June 19, and consisted of about forty persons from all religious circles, who, having courteously responded to the invitations we had ventured to address to them, came face to face with one another in a manner entirely unprecedented in Sweden. In this group several Baptists were present, and never had they been received by their Lutheran brethren with

so much cordiality as on this occasion. The Rev. Mr. Wiberg did himself especial honour, by an explicit acknowledgment that some language which he had used in relation to the State Church, and at which offence had been taken, might have been better chosen, and he frankly asked pardon of his Lutheran brethren for every instance in which he had thus pained them. It is but just to add that this expression of Christian feeling was cordially responded to by one of the Lutheran clergy present, who proposed that there should be an immediate exercise of united prayer, and that Mr. Wiberg should conduct it—a proposal which was carried out with universal cordiality. We think it scarcely too much to say that one effect of this meeting was to place the Baptists in Sweden on a new footing with their evangelical Lutheran brethren.

We ought, perhaps, to mention that, at the request of our brethren, Mr. Hinton preached for them on the 20th of June, and Dr. Steane on the 27th. We have reason to think that our services were very kindly accepted.

On the whole, our visit to our brethren in Sweden has afforded us no ordinary amount of gratification. A work is assuredly manifest among them for which the God of all grace is to be thanked and adored, and our intercourse with them has knit our hearts to them in a bond of vital sympathy and fraternal love which will not speedily perish. What idea they entertain of the utility and importance of our visit, a letter to the committee, which, together with the confession and organisation of the churches, and the statistics for 1857, we append to this report, will explain; our conviction grew stronger from the first moment of our visit to the last, that God had sent us there, and that he blessed us there. That our brethren were greatly cheered by our visit was manifest; and while it is certain that influences entirely apart from us are rendering necessary and inevitable an extension of religious liberty, and this in degree which will leave little cause to regret its temporary postponement, we believe that our intercourse with Swedish statesmen and ecclesiastics, as well as with general society, will sensibly contribute to this result.

Although it is scarcely pertinent to our immediate object, we cannot withhold a brief reference to the religious aspect of Sweden at large. At the present moment this is full of interest and promise. In many places, and in many forms, spiritual life is manifesting itself, and we cannot but think that a day of great mercy is dawning on that country. To Christian friends not a few we ventured to give an assurance that the sympathy and prayers of English Baptists would not be confined to Swedish brethren of their own denomination, and we now look to the churches at home to verify this assurance.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the committee, we have had an eye to such collateral services as we might be able to render to our brethren on the continent; and with this view, on our return, we stayed a day at Copenhagen. It will be in the recollection of the committee, that, in September last, the Rev. H. Hunter and Captain Young visited this city, with a memorial to the King of Denmark, in relation to the prosecution of our brethren in the Duchy of Schleswig; and that, in consequence of the King's absence, the document was entrusted to the British Minister, who kindly charged himself with the transmission of it. Our object, of course, was to ascertain whether this had been effected; and, although, in consequence of absence, we did not see the Hon. Mr. Elliott, to whom Lord Malmesbury had given us an introduction, we were informed by Mr. Frazer, an attaché of the Embassy, that the memorial with its accompaniments had been duly forwarded to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 29th of September. It did not appear that the communication had been formally acknowledged; but it has probably not been without effect, since we learn from the Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg, that our brethren in Schleswig are now practically unmolested.

In conclusion, we call upon the committee, and upon all the churches for which they act, to unite with us in giving God thanks for his abundant mercies towards us, and in prayer that the service we have willingly rendered may be acceptable to him through Jesus Christ.

EDWARD STEANE.

J. H. HINTON.

After the reception of this report, which was accompanied by the most free and confidential communication on the whole subject, the committee passed unanimously the following resolution:—

That this committee, having heard from their brethren the Deputation to the Swedish Association of Baptist Churches a report of their proceedings, desire to express their gratitude to God for his providential care of them during their journey, and to offer them their sincere thanks for the faithful and able manner in which they have discharged the important duty devolving on them; and they earnestly hope that the visit of the Deputation may be greatly owned for good, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in Sweden.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

PORTSMOUTH.—After three days' contest, a proposition for a Church-rate in Portsmouth has, for the first time, been rejected by a majority of 208 to 196.

OXFORD.—In the parish of St. Michael, Oxford, the vestry meeting has been adjourned to an indefinite period, in order to afford the churchwardens an opportunity of raising the money in some other way.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Church-rate seizures have been made on the goods of Messrs. J. Clark, Farrand, and J. H. Knight, for the amount of the bond-rate in the parish of St. Lawrence.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—In this parish, on the 15th inst., on the proposal of an adjournment for a fortnight to give the churchwarden an opportunity of gaining proper information on a legal point, one of the volunteers proposed as an amendment, that the meeting adjourn to that day three months, in order to give the churchwarden an opportunity of collecting the amount required by voluntary contributions. This the Chairman refused to put to the meeting, but consented to enter it with the following protest in the minute book, viz., "I demand that the motion just submitted be now put, and protest against any further proceedings until it be done." Neither the proposition nor the amendment were put to the meeting.

THE CHURCH IN THE KITCHEN.—At Colchester, the house of Mr. Catchpool, an old gentleman of

seventy-two, has been rifled of a quantity of kitchen utensils, to satisfy the demands of the Established Church. The rate and costs amounted to 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the goods seized are supposed to be worth 15*l.* ! Among them were stew-pans, kettles, dish-covers, a meat screen, a plate warmer, two jacks, and four brass candlesticks ! Every article, says the *Essex Telegraph*, " reminds us of the tendency there is in these marauding expeditions on behalf of the endowed sect to attack the kitchen, where everything smacks of good living, and affords grateful reminiscences of the flesh-pots. What shall we call this? — Spoliation! — Robbery ? Nay more. Spoliation and Robbery, in the name of that Gospel which is the harbinger of both righteousness and peace." One novel feature in the case is that the distress warrant bore the signature of a Nonconformist magistrate.

HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.—A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At a vestry meeting for the purpose of making a Church-rate, on Wednesday, 14th, the rector in the chair, it was proposed by W. Grimwade, Esq., that there should be a rate of 3*d.* in the pound; seconded by Joseph Read, Esq.; when an amendment was proposed by Mr. John Gun, of Pond-hill, that there be no rate, and request the churchwardens to propose some other mode of obtaining the requisite funds. Mr. S. Howard, in rising to second it, said, gentlemen would be surprised if he did not support such amendment, as they were all aware that he was a Dissenter, and to be silent would be most inconsistent, especially now, when the House of Commons had decided that for the future Church-rates should be abolished. The amendment was carried, fifteen for, and eight against. W. Grimwade, Esq., then demanded a poll. After which, Mr. S. Howard moved a vote of thanks to the rector for the kind manner in which he had put the amendment. To which he replied, he always thought that the best way was to do an unpleasant duty as pleasantly as possible. At the close of the poll the numbers were —Votes for rate 173, against 94; voters for 113, against 47. There are about 280 voters in the parish, which leave 120 who did not poll, whom we may fairly reckon against the rate, as gentlemen *for the rate* were most industrious in going round the parish, although they said it was only to inform them that they were polling for the rate.—*From a Correspondent.*

DORKING.—A vestry meeting to make a Church-rate was held in this town on Monday, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, the Vicar, in the chair. The Church-wardens' accounts were submitted and passed *nem. con.* An estimate was then read by Mr. Churchwarden Latter, showing a balance of 54*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, besides arrears of rate, for which several parties are to be shortly summoned. Mr. Charles Rose required that the estimate should be proposed and seconded in due form, but the chairman thought this unnecessary. Mr. Rose then moved "That the amount in hand and available of the last rate be expended before a new rate is made, and that the Vestry do now adjourn for two months." The Rev. J. O. Whitehouse seconded this resolution, but the Chairman refused to put it to the vestry, and Mr. Rose protested as follows:—"I hereby object to the further progress of business before the Vestry till my amendment is disposed of." A rate of 2*d.* in the pound was then proposed by Mr. Saubergue, the ex-Church-warden. Before opportunity was given to object to any item in the estimate, the motion for the rate was seconded by the Rev. H. Lambert, minister of St. John the Evangelist's Free Church, Westcott. Mr. John Marsh, a member of the Society of Friends, then addressed the vestry on the unscriptural character of Church-rates and the sufferings endured by the Friends in opposition to the impost, and concluded by moving an amendment, "That no rate be granted." The amendment was ably seconded by Mr. T. Beck, another member of the Society of Friends. The Chairman refused to put this motion also to the vote, and Mr. Marsh protested in the words advised in "practical directions." The vestry was afterwards addressed by R. Higgins, Esq., and Mr. C. Rose against the rate, no one attempting a defence in its favour. The original motion was then put to the vote, when there appeared—for, 32; against, 18. The Chairman declared the rate to be carried, whereupon Mr. Rose demanded a poll of the parish against it. The great influence of High Church principles and the apathy of the leading (?) Dissenters in the place preclude, however, the hope of victorious opposition.

DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.—On Friday, several ratepayers of Greenwich, against whom summonses had been issued for non-payment of church-rates, attended before Mr. Secker, the police magistrate. Mr. James, vestry-clerk, attended for the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, solicitor, of Ludgate-hill, for some of the alleged defaulters. At the previous examination, Mr. Bennett objected to the legality of the rate on two grounds,—the first that, when the estimates were produced in vestry, an adjournment of the meeting was duly moved, and seconded, for a period of six weeks for the production of more explicit estimates, but which motion the Chairman (the Rev. W. A. Soames) had illegally refused to put to the meeting; and secondly, that the defendants had been summoned for a rate made on the 29th of January of the present year; whereas the only rate granted, which was carried by a majority of the parishioners on a poll taking place, was declared to have been carried and made on the 29th of December previous. The answer to these objections was, that the defendants had admitted the legality of the Chairman's refusal to put the motion, by subsequently attending and voting at the polling; and that, although the rate was carried on the 29th

of December, yet it was not properly signed until an adjourned meeting of the vestry on the 29th of January. Upon this, Mr. Secker adjourned the whole of the summonses for the production of the polling books. His worship now delivered his opinion with respect to the liability of the several defendants, and said that, since the previous examination, he had considered the subject, but as the legality of the rate was questioned by some of the defendants present, he had only to say that, with regard to them, he had no jurisdiction to act. With respect to the other defendants who had not put in an appearance, or offered any objection to the rate, the usual orders for payment would issue. Orders were then taken in several cases, Mr. James stating that proceedings would undoubtedly be taken in the Ecclesiastical Court against those who had disputed the validity of the rate.

VOLUNTARY COMMUTATION OF CHURCH-RATES.—The bill introduced under this title by Mr. Alcock and Mr. Evans has been printed. It proposes to empower the charity commissioners, on having secured to them, through rent-charges granted by corporations, &c.—a yearly sum sufficient for payment of expenses properly payable out of Church-rates of any parish or district—to declare that no Church-rate shall be raiseable in such parish or district. It is proposed that the act, which consists of fourteen clauses, shall extend to England only. Of course the bill will not be pressed this session.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The annual sittings of the Wesleyan Conference will be held this year at Hull. The first general meeting of the conference will be held this day, when it is supposed that about 400 ministers of the denomination will be present.

FREE POLL OVER CHELSEA-BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS.—A welcome benefit was secured to a numerous class of the metropolitan population on Friday night by the provision introduced by Major Sibthorpe into the Chelsea-bridge Bill, with the consent of the Government, for the immediate abolition of the foot toll on Sundays. The industrious classes living on the north bank of the river could hardly enjoy the privilege on any other day, and for them it is, therefore, a virtual opening of the bridge.

HOW ECCLESIASTICAL DRONES ARE COMPENSATED.—An Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has just passed the House of Lords, and is now before the Commons, which, if it become law, may reduce the profits of certain officers of ecclesiastical corporations (chapter clerks, for example), by diminishing the number of leases they have to make. For this the House of Lords, without the dissentient voice of a single bishop, has provided a compensation out of that very "Common Fund" which the Legislature had appropriated to the augmentation of the income of the poorer clergy.

THE EXETER HALL DISPUTE.—The Rev. A. G. Edouart, incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, has had a lengthened correspondence with the Bishop of London. Mr. Edouart thinks it ought not to be left to a private clergyman, with a small and precarious income, to fight the battle with the clerical invaders, and considers that the bishop ought peremptorily to interpose his veto, and thus maintain the integrity of the laws. The Bishop shrinks from interference, informs Mr. Edouart that the diocesan Court is the proper place to try the question, and adds that he has given no sanction to the services. The committee who have got up the preachings have determined on going on, notwithstanding Mr. Edouart's remonstrances.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEEDS AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the representatives of the various Sunday-schools in the borough of Leeds was held on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of considering how the proposed general assemblage of Sunday-school children, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, could be best carried out. Considerable discussion arose as to whether children attending national schools should be invited to take part in the demonstration, and ultimately it was resolved that the gathering should be confined exclusively to Sunday-school children, and that it should take place on Woodhouse-moor. The number expected to unite in this demonstration is about 25,000. It was previously resolved that no children under eight years of age should join in the gathering.

THE CONFESSOR IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—As an instance of the happy result of circulating the Rev. W. Gresley's tract, "The Ordinance of Confession" (Masters), a parish priest informs us that, finding a woman refused to allow her daughter to come to confession, he placed in her hands this little book, which she accordingly read. The consequence was, that not only did the mother withdraw her prohibition, but at length she herself as well as her daughter availed herself of that means of grace.—*Union.* In the course of an article on the "Confessional in Belgravia," the *Univers* (Paris) says:—"The world will never recover substantial peace until England shall have become Roman Catholic, or shall have ceased to be a first-rate power. With England no alliance is possible. The nations of the earth ought, therefore, to come to an understanding, and hurl against her the famous sentence of the Roman Senate—*Delenda est Carthago.*"

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—A meeting of the presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, &c., of the Church Missionary Society was held at the National Club on Thursday, the 15th inst., to consider the course that should be taken in order to secure a recognition of Christianity in the Government Bill for India that stood for the second reading in the House of Lords for that evening. There

were present, beside others, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Calthorpe, R. Spooner, Esq., M.P.; C. A. Moody, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir H. Hope; Rev. Henry Venn, &c., &c. The opinion of the meeting seemed to be that, as the bill that was to come that evening before the House of Lords was only a bill for the better government of India in England, merely transferring the government at home from one body to another, it hardly admitted of any clause touching religion, and that it would be vain to move for the insertion of any such clause. The friends to the Christianising of India must look to some other opportunity for pushing their object, and we believe we are correct in stating that there will be an influential deputation to the Prime Minister in a few days, to urge upon him the importance of securing in the Indian acts of the Government a proper recognition of the claims of Christianity, without at all interfering with the fullest and most complete toleration to the natives.

REFORM OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Report hath it that the Hebdomadal Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has made such concessions to the Reform party as will take away the motive for agitation. The changes in contemplation are shadowed forth by the *Dublin Evening Mail*. According to this authority, the Board has given up its claim to the degree fees. The emoluments attached to the offices which are held by the Board, as bursaries, senior lectureship, &c., are also to be considerably reduced in amount. From these two sources a reduction of something like 3,000*l.* a year is to be made from the income of the Board, and to be made applicable for the other requirements of the college. Among the measures of material reform which will be carried into effect by the application of this fund, we believe we may enumerate the following:—The institution of fourteen university scholarships, or exhibitions, endowed with a stipend of 100*l.* a year, to be competed for at the degree examinations, and tenable for seven years; the establishment of two new offices, to be held by junior fellows, whose special duty shall be the superintendence of the education and discipline of undergraduate students; the promotion of the non-tutor fellows to the position of tutors, and the amelioration of the condition of the remaining four, until they are gradually absorbed into the tutorial body—a measure which, when accomplished, will have the beneficial effect of abolishing for ever the 'nursery of discontent.' The septennial scholarships will be open to students of all denominations, and will be exempt from duty or residence.

Religious Intelligence.

SWANAGE.—The Rev. T. Seavill having so far recovered his health as to be able to resume preaching, has consented for a time to take the oversight of the Congregational Church at Swanage, Dorset.

CONVERSION OF AFRICAN CHIEFS.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted the sum of 500*l.* towards an institution in the diocese of Cape Town for receiving the sons of chiefs and others from all parts of Africa, with a view to their instruction in the Christian faith.

AN ARCHDEACON PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.—The *Wiltshire Mirror* mentions that on Sunday evening, Archdeacon Hony preached a sermon in the open air on the railway works, near the spot where a navvy, named James Read, was killed by a slip of muck in the cutting on the 3rd instant. The reverend gentleman took his text from the 20th chap. of the first book of Samuel and part of the 3rd verse, "But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death." There were between 400 and 500 present.

WIGAN.—The Rev. A. H. New, of Leamington, author of "The Coronet and the Cross," &c., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church and Congregation at Hope Chapel, Wigan, to become their pastor, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Marshall, who has been the respected and much esteemed minister of that place of worship for the lengthened period of thirty-six years. Mr. New will enter upon the duties of his fresh and important sphere of labour on the fourth sabbath in August.

LLANDUDNO.—A new Baptist Chapel at this place was opened July 7th and 8th, when the following ministers preached: viz., Revs. J. Williams, of Garn; W. Thomas, of Liverpool; J. Jones, of Llangollen; W. Morgan, of Holyhead; O. Owens, of Manchester; and Dr. Owen, of Missouri, United States. The edifice is a splendid building; it is furnished with a gallery, and will seat about 800 persons. Its dimensions are fifty-five feet long, by forty feet broad. The cost of it is nearly 900*l.*, towards which the brethren and friends at Llandudno have subscribed about 200*l.*

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—Exeter Hall was, on Sunday evening, filled to overflowing with a most attentive audience, the great majority of whom were men evidently of the working classes. The preacher was the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., minister of the Lock Chapel. Among those on the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., the Rev. William Knight, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. F. Brealey, Messrs. A. Haldane, Wilbraham Taylor, &c. The devotional part of the service consisted, as before, of extempore prayer, Scripture reading—(Luke xv. 1—24)—and singing; the hymns being, "Come let us join our cheerful songs," and "There is a fountain filled with blood." The singing was characterised by much heartiness. Throughout the

other portions of the service, and during the sermon, there was the utmost stillness. The Rev. Mr. Molynoux announced as his text Luke xv. 24. "And they began to be merry," on which he based a doctrinal and practical exposition of the parable of the Prodigal son. The Doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies," was then sung, and the service closed with the Benediction.

SOUTHAMPTON.—An address has just been presented to the Rev. Mr. McLaren, a Baptist minister, who has removed from Southampton to Manchester, by his late Southampton congregation. It is elegantly written in illuminated letters, and by its side are the names of the subscribers to a substantial testimonial to the reverend gentleman. The address, in its frame, measures about four feet by three. Mr. McLaren's Southampton friends wished to possess photographic copies of it, but there was no private apparatus in the town large enough to take them. Mr. Pegler, who has charge of the document, applied to Colonel James, the chief of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, for permission to obtain photographic copies by means of the Ordnance apparatus, a request which was immediately granted.

RAYLEIGH.—The Rev. E. Amory, late of Aldwinkle, having accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, commenced his labours there on Sunday, the 4th inst. On Wednesday last the forty-fifth anniversary of the Sunday school in connexion with the above church and congregation was celebrated. A sermon was preached at three o'clock by the Rev. J. W. Todd, of Sydenham. At five more than 300 persons partook of tea in a commodious marquee tastefully decorated with banners, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes and devices in flowers, &c. In the evening the public meeting was held. Mr. Todd occupied the chair. The report of the school was given by Mr. Clemence, the superintendent, and the interest was sustained by speeches by the Revs. J. Ewer, Wesleyan; J. Stanton, Baptist; T. Hayward, and W. Dougan, Independents. The proceeds of these meetings were more than £15.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The *Revival Messenger* devotes several pages to a catalogue of over two thousand places which have felt the effects of the revival. Though the list is acknowledged to be exceedingly incomplete, still the recapitulation of the personal fruits is thus impressively presented: Maine, 2,670; New Hampshire, 1,376; Vermont, 770; Massachusetts, 6,254; Rhode Island, 1,331; Connecticut, 2,799; New York, 16,674; New Jersey, 6,035; Pennsylvania, 6,752; Ohio, 8,099; Illinois, 10,460; Indiana, 4,755; Michigan, 3,081; Wisconsin, 1,467; Iowa, 2,179; Missouri, 2,027; Kentucky, 2,666; Tennessee, 1,666; District of Columbia, 93; Delaware, 179; Maryland, 1,806; Virginia, 1,005; North Carolina, 558; South Carolina, 127; Georgia, 250; Alabama, 372; Florida, 25; Mississippi, 135; Texas, 27; California, 50; Minnesota, 308; total, 96,216. It is probable that this does not comprise one-half of the actual numbers in the country at large, who, within the last six months, have been turned into religious paths.—*New York Courier*.

TAUNTON INDEPENDENT COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The Annual examination of pupils, and distribution of prizes, took place on Tuesday in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom came from Bridgwater and neighbouring towns. The proficiency evinced by the pupils in the several tests to which they were subjected reflected the highest credit upon the scholastic system adopted at this institution, and evidently gave great gratification to the visitors. In the morning the pupils were examined by the Rev. H. Addiscott and the Rev. A. M'Millan, the official examiners, in Latin, Greek, French, and German, English, natural philosophy, arithmetic, geography, &c. In the afternoon they recited several pieces in English, Latin, and French. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the Rev. A. M'Millan read the following report:

It devolved upon us to superintend the annual examination of the pupils of the West of England Dissenters Proprietary School in languages. The different classes read to us in Greek, Latin, French, and German. Some considerable time was spent in the examination of the natural philosophy class, and also the classes in Euclid and mental arithmetic. Whilst all the pupils displayed a clear knowledge of the subjects on which they were tested, it is due to some of them to say that they read and translated the portions selected for them with ease, accuracy, and elegance. We cannot close this brief report without expressing our confidence in the scholastic department of the Institution, nor without congratulating the parents and friends of the pupils upon its general management and high moral tone.

HY. ADDISCOTT,
A. M'MILLAN.

After the examination and recitations Mr. M'Millan delivered an address to the pupils. A vote of thanks to the examiners was moved by the Rev. Mr. Griffiths and seconded by E. Rossiter, Esq., which was acknowledged by Mr. Addiscott. The company then sang the hymn commencing, "All hail the power of Jesus's name." Several of the pupils next read alternately a chapter of the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Taylor closed the proceedings with prayer. The meeting then adjourned to the lawn, where an open-air concert was given by the pupils.—*Abridged from the Somerset Gazette*.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, COGGEHALL.—The annual meeting of the county of Essex auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, was held at the Independent chapel, Coggeshall, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. A large number of people assembled from all parts of the county, upwards of twenty ministers being present, besides many of the gentry in the neighbourhood. The service commenced in the

morning by a very powerful and impressive sermon by Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. After the sermon a public meeting was held which was attended by Revs. Wm. Fairbrother, missionary from India and China, and William Ingram from British Guiana. The Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, occupied the chair. The Rev. T. W. Davids, secretary, read the report, which was of a very cheering character. The Rev. — Dothie moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. W. Ingram, who gave a graphic sketch of the physical features of British Guiana, of its people, and of the facts and circumstances which had brought it to its present prosperous condition. He reviewed the slave trade in that country with its consequent evils, and showed what effect the emancipation of the slaves by our Government has had upon Holland, which country has just sent out an order for the liberation of 40,000 slaves, in British Guiana, under their dominion. Mr. Ingram then referred to the great efforts the people of that country are making towards self-reliance in every department—of their efforts to sustain themselves in the missionary work—of their abhorrence of, and the utter failure of any Government scheme of education—and of the great change which is generally coming over that country. The Rev. T. B. Sainsbury moved the next resolution, and was followed by Rev. W. Fairbrother, who gave a lucid account of India and the operations there, making some pointed remarks upon the Grand Trunk Road in India, 4,000 miles long—upon the Ganges canal, and upon the representatives of the East India Company in that vast empire as men of sterling worth. Mr. Fairbrother glanced at the different forms of religion in that country, and showed their influence upon the minds of the people. Other ministers followed. The collection amounted to upwards of £40. After the meeting a public dinner was served in the schools, at which upwards of 120 sat down. Speeches were delivered by Revs. H. Allon, Fairbrother, Ingram, Dale, Sainsbury, and Messrs. Pattison, Daniels, Perry, Wells, &c.

COLLEGE, REGENT'S-PARK.—On Wednesday, July 14, a meeting was held at the College, Regent's-park, to receive the reports of the college for the year, and to hear a lecture from Sir Henry Rawlinson on the Assyrian antiquities of the British Museum in connexion with the study of Sacred Scripture. The company assembled at six o'clock for tea and coffee, and, after spending some time in the grounds of the college, they met in the large library, Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, it seems that there have been twenty-nine students during the session, twenty ministerial and nine lay. Five have settled—Rev. P. Bailhache, at Salisbury; Rev. J. Flecker, at Buckingham; Rev. G. Hester, at Blackburn; Rev. Wm. Jones, at Earl-street, Borough; and Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., at Boxmoor. Three others have completed their course of study, and are about to visit churches with a view to settlement. Six students have matriculated during the year, and three have taken the degree of B.A. Of these last, Mr. Mead passed the Scripture examination in Hebrew and Greek Testament; Mr. G. H. Rouse passed the same examination with honours, and obtained the mathematical scholarship. Mr. Saward and Mr. Rouse also obtained honours in classics. At the close of the session at University College, Mr. H. C. Fox obtained a prize in Professor Potter's class, and a certificate in Professor De Morgan's. Mr. W. Jardine obtained a first prize in Professor de Morgan's junior class; and at New College Mr. E. Hughes obtained a first class certificate in chemistry. The examinations of studies pursued in the college were conducted by E. S. Jackson, Esq., M.A.; J. E. Ryland, Esq., M.A.; C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D.; W. A. Wright, Esq., B.A., Tywhitt scholar, Cambridge; Rev. W. Webster, M.A., of King's College; Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarborough; Rev. C. M. Birrell; Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A.; and E. B. Underhill, Esq. The reports were read to the meeting, and were, on the whole, very satisfactory. From the financial report, it seems that the sum required for the purchase of the premises, £9,000, has been raised, but a further amount of £300, is still needed to meet the expense of interest and conveyance. Donations to the library have been received from A. Holden, Esq., G. T. Kemp, Esq., J. Gurney, Esq., E. B. Underhill, Esq., and the Rev. J. and Mrs. Blair. A legacy has also been received from Thomas Randell, Esq., City-road. After the reading of the reports, the chairman addressed the meeting, and then called upon Sir Henry Rawlinson. Sir Henry lectured for about an hour. He explained the progress of discovery at Nineveh, &c., and felicitously showed how the results substantiated the truth of the sacred records. At the close of his address the cordial thanks of the meeting were presented to him, on the motion of Edward Corderoy, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer. A similar vote was passed to the chairman, and the assembly then broke up. The attendance was one of the largest we have seen at the college, upwards of 300 being present, and the results were both gratifying and instructive.

OPENING OF THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Wednesday the opening of the new Asylum for Fatherless Children at Coulsdon, near Croydon, was celebrated by a public breakfast, at which the Earl of Carlisle presided. A special train conveyed a large number of the friends of the Institution from London to the locality. The building itself, which was commenced eighteen months ago, is one which cannot fail to arrest the eye of every traveller by the Brighton line, from its bold situation, on a hill which, in compliment to the zealous founder and sub-treasurer of the Charity, Dr. Reed, has been christened Reed Holm or home. The structure itself is in the picturesque and broken

style of Italian architecture. The Institution is intended to accommodate 300 children, and the arrangements for them are of the most ample and satisfactory character. Refectories, dormitories, school-rooms, class-rooms, playgrounds for summer and winter, plunging baths, sick-rooms, all of them spacious and airy in character, compose the interior, and are well designed to minister to the comfort of the inmates. The estimated cost of the whole is £20,000. The Earl of Carlisle was accompanied over the building by Mr. Alderman Wire, Dr. Reed, Mr. Moffatt, the architect; the Rev. Albert Rogers, the Rev. T. Aveling, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. Leavers, Mr. Finch, Mr. Spalding, Mr. M. I. Powell, and Mr. Cuzner, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements which had been made, and the situation which had been selected for the building. The object of the charity is to receive the fatherless child at any period of infancy or childhood, and to care for and protect him till he is competent to enter on the duties of life. There are no restrictions as to age, place, sex, or denomination. Boys are kept till the age of fourteen and girls till fifteen. Up to the present time the efforts of the friends of the Charity have been diffused over three separate establishments, and it is hoped that by concentrating them in one locality, the efficiency of direction will be augmented, whilst the cost of management will be reduced. At the last report there were 157 children in the three houses of the Charity. There are at present 164 on the foundation, and during the fourteen years that the Institution has existed there have been 384 children received. The Chairman, after proposing the loyal toasts, which were received with every demonstration of enthusiasm, gave as the toast of the day, "Success and prosperity to the Institution in its new home." The toast having been drunk with all the honours, the Chairman declared the Asylum to be now open for the reception of fatherless children, without distinction of sex, place, or religion. The other toasts were "The Chairman," which was proposed by Viscount Raynham, M.P.; "Dr. Reed;" "Mr. Alderman Wire, and the Rev. Mr. Aveling, the hon. secretaries," &c. The Rev. Dr. Reed, whose health was enthusiastically drunk, gave an account of the origin and history of the asylum, and spoke impressively to the audience on the duty of protecting the fatherless and widow. The subscriptions announced amounted to £1,080. At six o'clock the visitors returned to town, highly pleased with their excursion.

Correspondence.

THE "DIAL" NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I will, by your permission, reply briefly to the letters of "Wm. Bean" and "W. Henry Collin," both of which appeared in your last number.

The latter gentleman cannot, surely, be in earnest when he asserts that a paper taking for its motto "The Separation of Church and State" is necessarily a sectarian organ. As his reasoning, however, appears to be based on this fallacy, it can really have no weight in the question under discussion. I contend that a newspaper taking its stand upon the principle adverted to, is raised above the spirit of sect, class, or party. In proof of this I appeal to the whole career of the *Nonconformist*, which has uniformly been the advocate of the separation of Church and State, but has never looked at the question from the narrow ground of sect or party. If Mr. Collin really holds the opinion that the Church and State question is a denominational one, then I can understand the course he has taken in reference to the *Dial*, but I cannot, therefore, concede that he is a sound expositor of Anti-State-Church views.

If I judge correctly from the tone of Mr. Bean's letter he has some misgiving as to the propriety of the course he pursued at the meeting of shareholders. His object evidently was to save the Company, and to secure this he was willing to give up something in relation to his own convictions—a very laudable spirit no doubt, had the sacrifice required of him not involved so much. The point yielded was, in my opinion, all that was really worth retaining. If the *Dial* is not to be the earnest and strenuous advocate of the separation of Church and State, in its leading articles as well as in its correspondence, then I contend that it will fail to carry out the provision of the deed, which has been so frequently appealed to as affording a guarantee for the integrity of the paper as an Anti-State-Church journal; and further, I contend that it is not worth while for Anti-State-Church men to raise an enormous fund, and create no end of expensive machinery, to establish the organ of a mere compromise. It is not a question of Christian forbearance. The question is, whether we shall adhere to a bold out-spoken policy at the risk of losing a few generous patrons, or whether we shall endeavour to retain their support by consulting their humours, or trimming to satisfy their scruples.

Is it not, I would ask, a betrayal of pusillanimity rather than an exhibition of Christian meekness, to surrender or even to modify an essential principle of our faith, to gratify or conciliate any body of men whatever? It is here that I differ so widely from Mr. Bean and those who acted with him. I would have allowed the Company to drop rather than have parted with the provision that has been expunged from the deed; and I shall most earnestly hope for the failure of the undertaking, if the attempt be made to carry it on, divested of its chief and most excellent attributes.

A DISAPPOINTED SHAREHOLDER.

July 19, 1858.

P.S. Mr. Collin asks for my name. If its disclosure would serve any useful purpose there should be an end at once of concealment; but at present I do not think the nature of the correspondence requires anything more explicit than the signature I have assumed.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I am another "disappointed shareholder" in the *Dial* bubble. The deputation who visited this village was very emphatic in his statements respecting the "advanced" opinions to be advocated by the *Dial*.

When told that one of the new cheap papers had advanced political, peaceful, and politico-ecclesiastical opinions as could be expected in a daily, he replied that there was no guarantee that it would continue to do so. But the *Dial*, its editors, its trustees, its directors, its writers, would all be legally bound to advocate the objects named in the prospectus of the company; and if at any time they shirked this duty, it would be in the power of any shareholder to obtain legal redress, and compel them to carry out their professions. It was discovered shortly after by these "advanced" Reformers that "advanced" opinions offended certain clergymen of the Establishment, that these opinions, however right and necessary, were not held by a sufficient number of monied men who would take shares in this company; were not relished by men in office, were not universally held even by the high-priced newspaper-buying part of the public; in short, that advocating advanced opinions would not pay. Then, in the face of all those shareholders who had been induced to join by the promises and professions of the deputations, in the teeth of all their loud and emphatic declamations against the *Times* for its odious fickleness and lack of Christian principle, and their insinuations that the *Morning Star* might any day abandon its present principles, and alter its tone on the State-Church question, they themselves, the promoters, directors, &c., of this model newspaper openly effect a compromise upon one of the most prominent, important, and vital questions of the day. Forgetting all their loud denunciations of other papers for pandering to the public opinion of the day, they succumb to the first attack, trim their sails, and veer into the wind. Those who were so valiantly to attack and overthrow even the Goliath of the Philistine press, with the sling and stone of Truth and Earnestness, are now rejoicing that they have arranged a truce, that they have found the "golden mean," that narrow pathway, so eagerly sought for by the "Moderates," half-way between truth and error, which is supposed not to offend anybody, being patented not to attempt to turn the world upside down. They are imitating the example, and will probably share the fate of that dissenting editor who, in stating his paper demanded a circulation of a hundred thousand to begin with because of his great ability—not to tell the truth, not to denounce corruption, or promote reform, but to "hit the general average" of opinion in all ranks of Dissenters. Let them be warned by the fate of the Evangelical Alliance in attempts to compromise with shareholders. In common fairness I think that those who have succeeded in altering the objects of the paper ought to devise some method of relieving of their responsibility to pay those shareholders who were induced to join by considerations at one time publicly avowed, but now abandoned. I only wish I could by some means get rid of my share—perhaps some of those who are so satisfied with the present arrangement will take it. Sir, one word more. No one can have read the *Nonconformist* for twelve years as I have without being able to show that no question is, or can be, of more national importance, or more truly and increasingly a national question than that of the separation of the Church from the State.

Thanking you for opening your columns to this discussion, I remain yours &c.,

WILLIAM TURNER BRADDY.

Kelvedon, Essex, July 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—Though I only promised to become a shareholder in connexion with the *Dial* newspaper on certain conditions, I see my name is published in the list of shareholders; but I beg to say that I am NOT a shareholder, and that, under existing circumstances, it is not my intention to become one. Moreover, as far as possible, I shall proclaim my conviction that no uncompromising Nonconformist need trouble himself at present about the *Dial*.

I quite sympathise with all that "A Disappointed Shareholder" said in his letter of July 7th. He has hit the right nail on the head, and whoever he be, he has my hearty thanks for writing that plain and honest epistle.

Mr. Bean has only damaged his cause by his last letter, for in it he confesses to a conviction "that dust was thrown in the eyes of the shareholders;" and yet he, with his own eyes clear of dust, and "thinking too that after a time the shareholders would see more clearly," consented to the alteration.

But Mr. Collins's epistle has certainly astonished me. He takes high ground indeed. He says that, if the original clause had been retained, and if the *Dial* had been pledged to the separation of Church and State, it would have become "a sectarian organ for the daily utterance of sectarian opinions."

Now I utterly deny this. The principle of Separation of Church and State is not a sectarian principle. Mr. Collins knows that our opposition is not to the union of any particular sect, but to the union of any sect whatever with the State. Our quarrel with the Establishment is founded upon the fact that she is AN ESTABLISHMENT. Were our own denomination substituted for the Episcopal, our opposition to the union would not be mitigated one iota.

Many pious Episcopalians are as opposed to the union of Church and State as we are. Moreover, the existence of a favoured and established sect in a community, is a prolific source of sectarian bitterness and priestly assumption; and because we deplore these evils we desire the entire severance of all sects (quite irrespectively of their theological orthodoxy or heterodoxy) from the State.

It is then a very provoking piece of cool assumption on the part of Mr. Collins, to represent the friends of the original clause in the *Dial* constitution, as wishing to make the *Dial* a sectarian paper!

Everything in the present aspect of the times indicates that the *Dial* could not do its duty in dealing with the great national questions which must soon come up for settlement, if pledged to neutrality on the separation of Church and State. Each passing year brings this point more and more prominently before the public. It is rapidly becoming the great topic of the day. It is not a party question, but a national one; not a bone for sectarian strife, but a consummation for which devout men of all creeds may earnestly pray. How undesirable then that the *Dial* should be launched with no colours of her own on this question.

I see that some excellent clergymen of the Church of England are on the board of directors in connexion with the *Dial*. Now I despair of seeing the *Dial* what it should be on this question, so long as Established clergy-

men, however pious, are among the directors. We mean no disrespect to conscientious clergymen, with some of whom we have the pleasure of sincere friendship. But the plain truth is, they are logically out of place on this board. If the *Dial* were to advocate separation of Church and State, they, as a part of its directory, would be amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and righteously so. For what consistency would there be in allowing a man to hold office in the priesthood of an Established Church, while at the same time he was aiding in writing down all Establishments? Clergymen may be conscientious in their belief that Establishments are right, but if so convinced, they are unfit for the directory of the *Dial*. Or, they may be conscientious in believing that Establishments are wrong in principle, but if so convinced, they cannot be conscientious in continuing to officiate at the altars of an Establishment. The *Dial* can never be thoroughly unsectarian, so long as it is under the control of clergymen in connexion with the sect which is established and endowed by law, and sustained by physical force.

I do not say that the gentlemen who have consented to this alteration have deliberately compromised principles for the sake of securing the success of their enterprise; but I have heard it suggested by others, that there is more of policy and manoeuvre in the change than outsiders are aware of; that, in fact, the governing powers, having done as much as they could among Nonconformists, with the constitution as it originally stood, are now determined to do what they can among Liberal Churchmen, with the constitution amended so as not to shock their State Church principles. I cannot bring myself to believe that such unworthy motives have influenced the men who have hitherto led the *Dial* movement. But I deem it my duty to let them know how their conduct is construed by others.

To conclude. My attitude for the present with regard to the *Dial* will be one of observation, and not of personal identification, and this is the attitude which I recommend to every true-hearted Nonconformist.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

Devonport. JOHN STOCK.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

The House of Commons on Wednesday went into committee on this bill. On clause 7, prescribing the manner in which juvenile offenders should be dealt with, and providing that they should be sent only to schools managed by persons of the same religious belief as their parents or guardians, or by persons of the same persuasion as that in which the children should either appear to have been baptized or should profess to be followers, Mr. GROGAN objected to the wording of the clause, and he moved to insert words directing that the juvenile offender should be sent to such a reformatory as his parents or guardians should select, with the permission of the magistrates before whom the conviction had taken place. Mr. BAGWELL hoped that the hon. member would not persevere with his amendment. The object of the framers of the bill had been to prevent everything in the shape of proselytizing by either the one party or the other; and the intention was, that there should be one reformatory for Roman Catholic children and another for Protestant children. The amendment was rejected by 42 to 15.

Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment providing that a parent neglecting to pay for the support of his child at a reformatory should be sent to a debtors' prison, instead of, as provided by the clause, to a house of correction or common gaol. Rejected.

Mr. BARROW proposed that the term of imprisonment should be ten days instead of three months, as provided in the clause. Agreed to.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, when certain votes were agreed to, after much discussion.

THE INDIA BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the Earl of SHAPESBURY presented a petition from the East India Company praying to be heard by counsel against the Government of India Bill. He did not support the prayer of the petition, but thought so important a body as the Company should have an opportunity of putting on record its final appeal to the Legislature.

The Earl of DERBY, in moving the second reading of the India Bill, gave the history of the measure, from the introduction of the bill of the late Government, superseded by the first measure of the present Ministry, to the resolutions of Lord J. Russell, and the second bill of the Government, modified by the debates on those resolutions, and now proposed for a second reading. The noble lord then detailed the principles and provisions of the measure, stating the amendments it was intended to propose in committee. One of them was to make the consent of Parliament necessary for the application of any part of the revenues of India to defray the expense of military operations beyond the frontier, except in cases of emergency or of actual invasion; another to modify the operation of the clause compelling an adherence to the principle of competitive examination for appointments to the Indian civil service. On the important question of the re-organisation of the Indian army an inquiry by a Royal Commission would be made into all the matters connected with it—the number of the native force, the conditions of its engagement, the proportion of Europeans, the mode of relieving them, and every other question connected with the peace establishment of India. The bill had been carefully considered in the House of Commons, and though he believed few amendments would be necessary, the Government would impartially consider any that might be suggested during the discussion.

Earl GRANVILLE thought that as many of the provisions of the present bill were exactly, and still

greater number were substantially, the same as those of the bill of the late Government, the more simple and speedy course would have been to adopt that measure in the first place, and to insert the several amendments. All that was original in the present bill had been so thoroughly condemned that it had been cancelled and withdrawn. Time would also have been gained if the Government had in the first place proceeded by resolution instead of deferring that course till two bills had been brought in and debated. The different bills and resolutions had wearied the House of Commons, and this exhaustion and the state of the Thanes induced it to accept any proposition made from any quarter. He doubted whether it could now receive the attention its provisions required. Having stated several objections to the bill, he added that the whole plan could only be considered an experiment, and that the question of the government of India must shortly come again under discussion. As the bill came before them with all the authority of the Government engaged in a most difficult task, he should not oppose it in any spirit of party, but cordially support the second reading.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH regretted that, even had he still been a minister of the Crown, he could not have proposed the present bill. He could not have proposed any scheme for the Government of India that excluded the popular element of election from the constitution of the Council, and that introduced the principle of competitive examination into the corps of Engineers and Artillery of the Indian army, of which the officers were already chosen by it from among the pupils of Addiscombe. To alter that system was a gratuitous truckling to a temporary feeling that he could hardly suppose any Government would have committed. The present bill differed from both the measures proposed by the Government, and was rather the measure of the House of Commons than of the Ministry. In the two great objects of the change it had failed; it did not put an end to the double Government, and did not secure one sole officer responsible to Parliament; while by a clause inserted at the last minute, giving the control of the Indian revenues to the Council, that body was constituted a Parliament. But he admitted that by substituting the Queen's name for that of the Company, giving the Minister of State the initiative in important affairs, and shortening and simplifying the mode of conducting business, some practical advantages had been gained by the bill. Still, the constitution of the Council, the mode in which it was to be renewed, and the manner in which it was to exercise its patronage, were open to serious objection. With these defects they might deal in committee, but, while discussing the home Government of India, he must express the anxiety with which he regarded the future of that country. Larger reinforcements of the army would be required there than it would be possible to send from England without making a material change in all the military establishments; and with an army must also be sent a policy intelligible and acceptable to the natives. The first act of the Government, when the Queen assumed the direction of affairs, should be to issue a proclamation in reference to the rights and religion of the people. That proclamation must not be addressed to the House of Commons nor the hustings, still less to the platform, but to the people and armies of India. Above all, they must have at the head of the Government in India a man possessing the confidence both of natives and Europeans, who could direct military operations, and by his personal authority compel all his subordinates to co-operate in his policy and that of the home Government.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE and the Earl of ALBEMARLE briefly supported the bill, which was read a second time.

On Friday the house went into committee on the bill.

Lord BROUGHTON, on clause 7 being proposed, which defines the constitution of the Council, condemned the whole scheme, and described in anticipation the inconveniences he believed would flow from it. The Council would only embarrass the Minister with useless suggestions and minutes on the most trifling questions; and, if they were rejected the minority would always be able to furnish weapons of attack against the secretary in the House of Commons. The Minister would gain no advice or knowledge from the Council he could not obtain from others without the embarrassment of having official councillors. The Earl of DERBY defended the principle of a Council, which would possess no authority competing with or adverse to that of the Minister. With the limitations imposed by the bill it would be strictly an advising body. The Duke of SOMERSET thought the scheme of Government would be more efficient without a Council; he moved that the clause appointing it be struck out.

The Earl of Albemarle and Lord Wodehouse also spoke against the clause; its principle was advocated by Lord Montagle, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Ashburton and Lord Belper.

Earl GRANVILLE, though he questioned the advantage of a Council, would not advise the house to strike out the clause, and hoped the Duke of Somerset would withdraw his amendment. The clause was agreed to, as were clauses 8, 9, and 10, after a short discussion.

On clause 11, by which the members of the Council are to hold office for life, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved an amendment limiting the term to five years, but it was negatived without a division, and the clause agreed to.

On clause 12 (the discussion of which was interrupted by the fall of part of one of the cornices of the ceiling), Earl GRANVILLE moved an amendment

prohibiting the councillors from carrying on any business, trade, or profession; it was negatived on a division by a majority of 15.

Clauses 13 to 21 were agreed to; the Earl of DERBY proposed an amendment on clause 22, which was adopted; it omits the portion of the clause enabling any five members of the Council to call a meeting of the body by a requisition in writing to the Secretary of State.

On clause 33, the Bishop of OXFORD said that the East India Company were bound to provide chaplains for certain factories. These chaplains had been hitherto appointed by the Court of Directors, but would be in future nominated by the Secretary of State. He proposed as an amendment that every presentation should be made alternately by the Secretary of State and the Bishop of the diocese to which the chaplain should be appointed. The Earl of DERBY thought it would be exceedingly disadvantageous to have chaplains situated at such a distance dependent, not on the Government, but on their bishops. The chaplains were stipendiaries of the Government, and it was of great importance that the present relations between them should be maintained. The proviso was negatived, and the clause agreed to. The Chairman then reported progress.

On Monday the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Duke of NEWCASTLE pressed the propriety of postponing the Committee on the India Bill until the following evening, on the ground of the thin attendance of the House; but Lord DERBY declined to accede to the suggestion.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then opposed (in Committee) clause 34, regulating appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian Army. The proposal to give these appointments by competition was, he said, an act of homage to democracy; it was totally uncalled for. It would affect injuriously the future efficiency of the Artillery and Engineers of the Indian Army. The Earl of DERBY maintained that the principle of competition was actually in force at Woolwich and Addiscombe. He was not insensible to the advantages of birth and station, but he could not join with Lord Ellenborough in saying that, because a person happened to be the son of a tailor, a grocer, or a cheesemonger, provided his mental qualification were equal to those of his competitors, he was to be excluded from honourable competition for an appointment in the public service. By omitting the last three lines the clause would not introduce the system of strict competition. The clause provided that persons should be admitted into the Artillery and Engineers upon an examination, the regulations for which examination should with all convenient speed be prepared and prescribed by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Crown. The Duke of SOMERSET opposed the clause. After a discussion, in which Earl Granville, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Cranworth, Lord Montague, Lord Brougham, and Lord Broughton took part, the committee divided. The numbers were:—Contents 41, non-contents 34; majority 7. The clause was then agreed to.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed, in clause 52, the insertion of words placing it beyond doubt or question that the expenditure of India should be charged on the revenue of India alone. The consideration of the clause was postponed for the amendment to be printed.

The Earl of DERBY proposed, in clause 53, the insertion of words with a view to the periodical production before Parliament of statistical information respecting the moral and material progress of India. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. After some discussion on clause 55, it was agreed to as amended. The remaining clauses of the bill were also agreed to.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The House of Commons, on Thursday, at a morning sitting, went into Committee upon the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill. After a short conversation as to whether it was expedient to confine it to a mere continuance Bill (as suggested by Mr. V. Smith), or whether (as proposed by Mr. Walpole) the Bill should not remedy certain ambiguities and points of legal nicety, —such as the question regarding travelling expenses, which, since a recent decision of the House of Lords, appeared to be in an unsettled state,—in the existing act, the committee discussed the clauses and amendments during the remainder of the sitting.

On Friday the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Ayrton's amendment in the first clause, which was to the effect that the words "to pay the actual travelling expenses" be omitted, in order to substitute the words

To provide conveyance for any voter for the purpose of an election; but it shall not be lawful to pay any money or give any valuable consideration to a voter for or in respect of his travelling expenses for such purpose.

Mr. HUGESSEN thought the clause proposed by the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets very objectionable, and intended to divide the Committee against it. The words "conveyance for the purposes of an election" were too vague, and might cover conveyance to the nomination as well as the polling. Colonel THOMPSON thought the whole of that discussion would be viewed by the country as an effort to give the election to the longest purse. What chance could the poorer candidate have against the rich man who could bribe under the thin disguise of paying for travelling expenses? The clause was nothing but bribery ill-wrapped up. (A laugh.) Mr. HORSMAN concurred with the hon. member for Kent in condemning the principle of allowing a voter's travelling expenses at all. The elector did not go to the poll on the candidate's business; and if he was indifferent to the exercise of his suffrage it would be better that he should stay at home. Mr. WALPOLE said that on the preceding day a majority

of nearly 2 to 1 had recognized the propriety of legalizing travelling expenses under certain conditions; and the only question was what was the least objectionable form in which that principle could be carried out. Mr. B. OSBORNE said, at a contest, in which he had borne part, for Middlesex, where the election was, he believed, conducted with great purity, the charge for cabs and omnibuses was upwards of £1,200. The poorer voters seemed to have been under the impression that it was contrary to the British constitution to walk to the poll. (Laughter.) Mr. AYRTON's amendment was carried by 133 to 58. Mr. WALPOLE then moved the addition of the following proviso—viz.,

Provided always that a full, true, and particular account of all such payments, signed by the candidate or his agents, shall be delivered to the election auditor, with the names and addresses of the persons to whom such payments have been made; and the amount of such account shall be included in the general account of the expenses incurred at any election, to be made out and kept by such election auditor.

After some conversation, the proviso was agreed to. Mr. OSBORNE said one honourable member thought that the possession of the vote was a privilege, and another thought that it was a right, but he thought that it was neither a right nor a privilege, but a perquisite. (Laughter.) That house had done all it could to make it be so considered. He would move the insertion of these words,

Provided that every candidate shall be reimbursed his expenses out of the county, city, or borough rate—(laughter)—as the case may be, in which the voter's name may appear on the register.

That was something tangible. (A laugh.) He apprehended that they would need no further Reform Bill, and that there would be no bribery if his amendment passed. He made the motion in order to elicit discussion. Mr. LOCKE said the proposition was, that they should return to the principle pursued in former times, that the place represented should pay the expense of representation. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

On Thursday evening, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Metropolis Local Management Act (1855), and to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the metropolis. After advertizing shortly to the state of the river, he proceeded to consider whether the inconvenience was local or national, and to be met by national or local resources. The Government, he said, were of opinion that the inconvenience was a local one, and that means must be devised to remedy it out of local resources. The question, then, was whether the Metropolitan Board of Works should not be placed in a position that would render that body equal to the occasion, and invested with a power sufficient for the purpose. The expenditure necessary for cleaning and clearing the river and for completing the main drainage of the metropolis would be of very large amount, not less than £3,000,000. Her Majesty's Government proposed to make the Metropolitan Board of Works a real corporation, and to put it in possession of an income not of a transient character for such a period of time as would enable it to effect the purpose in view. They proposed that a special rate should be imposed upon the inhabitants of the metropolis for the purpose of purifying the river and completing the main drainage, and confined to that object. As to the amount and the duration of the rate, the objects would be to raise a sufficient fund for this great work (not less than £3,000,000.), and that it should be continued for such a period that, at its termination, a sinking-fund, to be in simultaneous action, should suffice to extinguish the whole sum to be raised. The Government were informed that a rate of not more than 3d. in the pound for forty years would be sufficient to complete the whole of the main drainage, and to supply a sinking fund to liquidate the debt. To bring about this result application had been made to the Government for assistance, and, in his opinion, the application was one of a legitimate character. The Government, therefore, proposed to guarantee the principal and interest of the sum which the Metropolitan Board of Works would raise,—namely, £3,000,000. at an interest not exceeding four per cent., upon conditions that would place the £140,000. a year under the control of the Treasury, which would take care that provision was made for maintaining the sinking fund. With regard to the construction of the works the Government were of opinion that the wisest course was to leave the Metropolitan Board of Works in possession of perfect freedom as regarded this object, by repealing the existing restrictions, and giving the board adequate means of fulfilling their duties. It was calculated that the expenditure would be at the rate of £600,000. a year, and the works were to be completed in five years and a half, or in 1863.

In the debate which followed the plan sketched out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was variously criticised. In the course of it, Sir B. HALL observed that he had heard that it was intended to alter the act of 1855 as regarded the point of outfall of the metropolitan sewage, and he thought if it was to be nearer to the metropolis the house ought to be informed of this important fact. Lord J. MANNERS said it was impossible to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the point whence the sewage would not return, or what should be the point of outfall; but the Metropolitan Board of Works had rightly determined, in the event of a nearer point of outfall being fixed upon, to deodorize the sewage. Mr. WILSON doubted whether the precise plan proposed of raising the loan was the best; and suggested that it would be better for the Government at once to make a loan for the specific purpose, and advance the money as required through the Exchequer Loan Commissioners. Mr.

TRE observed, that if one point in the question was decided, it was that if the sewage was deodorised, it was of no consequence where it was poured out. Mr. STEPHENSON urged that the intercepting system was indispensable; it possessed this advantage over every other plan, that it effected its object progressively, diminishing the evil as it went on.

Ultimately, after a reply by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who stated that the constructions would include a system of intercepting sewers and deodorising works, leave was given to introduce the bill.

On Monday, on the order for the second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY objected to entrusting such extensive powers to a Board which was not a representative body, and asked whether the rate was to fall upon the occupier or owner, or both?

Mr. AKROYD objected to the Government guarantee, contending that the sum of £3,000,000. would by no means cover the amount required for the proposed plan, and that a system of deodorisation, which had been proved to be successful, might be carried out at less than the annual interest upon the sum to be guaranteed. He urged the House not to be led rashly to put its name on the back of the bill, but to take time for consideration.

Mr. LOWE observed that, before the Metropolitan Board of Works were permitted to raise £3,000,000., to be spent at their will, it was reasonable to ask whether they were worthy to be trusted with such powers, and whether the money would be spent in a manner most beneficial to those from whose pockets it would be taken.

Mr. HEADLAM considered the Metropolitan Board of Works, supposing it to be a representative body, ill-calculated to execute a grand engineering plan. The ratepayers would be better satisfied if the works were carried on upon the responsibility and under the authority of the Government, and he thought the right thing would have been for them to undertake the work at first and altogether.

Mr. S. WORTLEY suggested various objections to the proposed plan, not excluding that pointed out by Alderman Cubitt—namely, the danger of intercepting a large body of water from the river. He appealed to the house whether the Metropolitan Board of Works, which did not represent property or any large class of the community, commanded the confidence of the public? He had always heard, he said, a different opinion expressed.

Lord J. MANNERS observed, that the house had justified the saying that it had hot and cold fits. A fortnight ago the Government had been called upon to settle this question within twenty-four hours; and now, after they had framed a scheme, which they deliberately recommended the house to adopt, they were told it would be better to postpone action. They had not proceeded with an undue precipitation; he knew no question which had been more thoroughly thrashed out. If the opinion of the house was that there should be no decision come to this year the responsibility of inaction must be upon the house; on the part of the Government he repudiated it. The only way in which the action of the Government could be brought to bear was contained in the four corners of the bill. He insisted that the Government should not undertake such a work; that its expense should be borne by the locality; and that the municipality already established as a representative of this great metropolis should be entrusted with the work. In reply to Sir H. Willoughby, he said the rate would be a sewer's-rate, and what was commonly called a landlord's rate.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought Lord John Manners was mistaken in supposing that the speeches to which he had referred were accusations against the Government; they were confessions of the difficulty, in which he (Mr. Gladstone) participated, in which those were placed who were called upon to assent to the principle of a bill which contained provisions so important. The body entrusted with the expenditure of so large an amount of money should be popularly constituted; but though the Board was in theory a representative body, yet this was not sufficiently palpable, and, when he considered who was to be ultimately responsible for the payment of the money, and for any further expenditure beyond the £3,000,000., this was a vital point.

Mr. ALDERMAN CUBITT supported the bill, repeating his suggestion as to the danger of diminishing the volume of the river.

Mr. CONINGHAM, on the contrary, viewed with considerable alarm the proposition that the metropolis should be handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the adoption of a scheme that, in his opinion, would fail in its objects.

Sir B. HALL said, he was not one of those who desired to throw over this question; on the contrary, he should vote for the second reading of the bill; but he called the attention of Lord J. Manners to the second clause, to which he objected, which enabled the Metropolitan Board of Works to establish outfalls, with deodorising works, in any part of the metropolitan area.

Mr. KENDALL was anxious, before anything was done, that the whole subject should be well considered.

Mr. JOSEPH LOCKE thought it would be better for the Government simply to guarantee the money, without involving itself in any scheme whatever.

Mr. HENLEY remarked that this was exactly what the bill did; it gave no indication of any particular scheme; it only required that the nuisance should be got rid of. For this purpose the bill disengaged the Metropolitan Board of Works from the restrictions which had hitherto hampered their operations.

Mr. STEPHENSON said, after much consideration of the subject, he had come to the conclusion that nothing would effectually answer the purpose but an intercepting system, which could be accommodated to any extension of London. He could not understand the objection to intrusting the Metropolitan Board of Works with the undertaking; they were in possession of all the information necessary for carrying it out. He supported the bill.

Sir J. SHELLEY approved the intercepting system, and should vote for the second reading of the bill; but he was alarmed, with Sir B. Hall, at the second clause.

Sir G. LEWIS assented to the principle of giving the proposed powers to the Metropolitan Board of Works; but, with reference to the clause empowering the Government to appoint a superintending inspector, he objected to the Government incurring any responsibility for loss in case the plan turned out unsuccessful, on the ground that their inspector was cognisant of what was going on. The Government, he said, should assume no more responsibility than was incidental to the guarantee.

Mr. PULLER, after speaking in condemnation of the bill, moved to defer the second reading for three months; but this motion was not seconded.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the house would agree to the second reading of the bill, and not prolong the evils of disease and suffering caused by imperfect drainage. These evils, he observed, could be cured only by intercepting sewers; but he believed it was unfortunate that the Government persisted in limiting the outfall of the tunnels to a point so near the metropolis as Barking Creek. He thought it unfortunate, too, that so large an amount of fertilising matter was about to be thrown away.

After some remarks by Mr. Cox, Sir W. Codrington, and Mr. Butler, the bill was read a second time.

THE JEWS' BILL.

At the evening sitting, on Friday, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Jews' Bill sent down from the House of Lords.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved to defer it for three months. It was with deep regret, he said, that he opposed a measure which had received the sanction of Lord Derby, and that Lord Derby, after the assurances he had given of the firmness of his conviction upon this question, should have changed his conduct when there was no occasion for the change. Besides the effect of the bill upon the Christian character of the house, it involved incidental circumstances of moment, and would be no settlement. Another objection to the measure was that it was a step to greater change—a severance between Church and State. (Hear.) In fact, the bill provided a complete severance in the State, for, while the Lords would not admit Jews into their house, the Commons would, no doubt, pass a resolution to admit them.

Mr. SPOONER supported this amendment. He was one of those, he said, who had not altered his opinion upon this question, and, holding the same opinion, he would not change his vote. The House of Lords, though they had passed this bill, had nevertheless recorded their opinion that the Jews were morally unfit to take part in Christian legislation. The giving power to a majority of that house to permit or refuse permission to a person duly elected to take his seat was the abandonment of an important constitutional principle. A great historian, and now a noble lord, once said, "Talk to me of a Christian legislature; you might as well talk to me of Christian cookery." (A laugh.) He (Mr. Spooner) did not think the country was quite prepared to coincide with that view; but he did feel that if this bill passed an irreparable blow would have been inflicted on the Christian character of that house.

Mr. BENTINCK likewise opposed the bill, which, he observed, was an entirely new measure.

Bills for the admission of the Jews had for several consecutive years been rejected by that house, and the country felt confident that that course would continue to be adopted. What would be its feelings now when the Lords had given way upon this important point. Since the melancholy year 1846, in which so many public men so utterly and irretrievably lost their characters—(Hear, hear)—there had been no such instance of public tergiversation as that now presented. Indeed, the present case was worse than that of 1846, because that was only a financial question, whereas this measure had always been opposed upon religious grounds.

Mr. ADAMS said his objection to the bill was not so much to the principle of the admission of Jews as to the form, the insulting form, in which it was presented to that house, accompanied by reasons which were a thorough and complete condemnation of it.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that this bill was not his; it had been sent from the other house, which desired the concurrence of the Commons. The concession, though sufficient for its purpose, he admitted, was not gracious in its manner; but it relieved the two houses from a great practical difficulty, and for that reason he recommended the second reading of the bill, although it was not altogether a satisfactory measure.

According to all experience, it was probable that when a Jew presented himself to be sworn at the table, the House of Commons would be disposed to admit him. At present, it was not likely that any peer would present himself to be sworn in the other house, objecting to the words "on the true faith of a Christian" on the ground of being a Jew; and by the time that any Jew would be enabled, by the favour of the Queen, to receive a patent of peerage, it was likely that the peers would have come to a different opinion from that they entertained at present. The sons, in many instances, were wiser than their fathers, and probably the House of Lords would then agree to admit the Jew. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. DRUMMOND, after commenting upon what he

regarded as the revolutionary character of certain doctrines as to the power of the House of Commons, argued that the present measure was the necessary consequence of a series of innovations.

It was no answer to say that this was only the climax—the necessary consequence—of the repeal of the Test Acts, the emancipation of the Catholics, and other similar measures. (Hear, hear.) It was a perfect farce for hon. gentlemen to talk about a conciliatory measure with reference to Church-rates. As far as he was concerned he would have no conciliatory bill; he would have Church-rates or nothing. (Cheers.) The Dissenters acted honestly on this subject. Mr. Mail, of the *Nonconformist*, had argued the question with great fairness and ability, and avowed that the Dissenters only sought by means of the abolition of Church-rates, to insert the small point of the wedge, and that what they were really fighting against was tithe. (Hear.) He (Mr. Drummond) believed that this was the necessary consequence of previous legislation on such questions. It was impossible now to maintain that, as was formerly the case, the Church of England and the State were one. He was not referring to these things to frighten the house, but he was only anxious to point out to them the course upon which they had entered, and he knew that its consequences were evident to many gentlemen. The ablest man among those whom he called advanced Liberals—the hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) had foreseen them. There was no necessity for hon. gentlemen to go into committee-room No. 11 or elsewhere to find a head; for the hon. member for Birmingham was the only man among them who had from the first foreseen the end of these measures, and who had honestly and plainly expressed his opinions, and if that hon. gentleman lived as long as he (Mr. Drummond) wished he might do, he would see his anticipations realised.

Mr. DILLWYN objected to the bill that it was unsatisfactory in its nature, and would be no final settlement of the question.

Mr. WALPOLE said he had seen no reason to change his opinion upon this question. He objected to this bill, moreover, that for the first time in the legislation of this country it enabled the two houses of Parliament by a resolution to do away with that which was a general law, and general laws ought to be maintained. The House of Lords would, in his opinion, have done better if they had frankly acquiesced in the Bill sent up by this house, instead of passing a patchwork measure, which could not be a permanent settlement of the question. The bill empowered the house to admit a Jew by a resolution which the next House of Commons might reverse; so that the question might arise again.

Lord PALMERSTON concurred with Mr. Walpole in regretting that the House of Lords had not made up their minds to pass the bill sent up to them. It was with considerable reluctance that he gave his support to this bill; but he felt so strongly the expediency and justice of admitting Jews to Parliament that he was content to acquiesce in this first instalment, feeling that a measure so objectionable on constitutional grounds would not remain long upon the Statute-book.

On a division the numbers were:—

For the second reading	... 156
Against	... 65
Majority	... 91

On Monday, on the order for going into committee on the bill, Mr. KNIGHTLEY, an opponent of the bill, said he thought that if the Lords intended to admit Jews to Parliament it would have been wiser to agree to the bill sent up to them by the Commons than to pass this queer measure of an Irish compromise, accompanied by reasons why its provisions ought not to be acted upon by the house. Mr. GILPIN characterised the bill as a miserable subterfuge, and only a little better than nothing at all. Mr. BENTINCK declared that by the bill a direct and aggravated insult was offered to the House of Commons and to the Jews themselves. He contended that the house was bound to include Turks, heretics, and infidels in the bill. Mr. SPOONER thought the bill a great disgrace to the other branch of the Legislature, and that it was an insult to this house to ask it to agree to a measure every word of which was reprobated except the object it was to carry out. Lord J. RUSSELL, at the request of Mr. Spooner, showed that there was nothing unconstitutional in the provisions of the bill. Upon a division, the ayes, for the committee, were 144, and the noes 40, Mr. Spooner voting, apparently by mistake, with the former.

The house then went into committee upon the bill, when Mr. SPOONER moved to add a proviso to the first clause, "That such resolution be not acted on till the consent of the Crown be signified to both Houses of Parliament." The motion was negatived, and this and the other clauses were agreed to without amendment.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE inquired what steps had been taken by the Government to obtain redress for the late massacre at Jeddah; asking also whether, in case of any denial of justice from the Turkish authorities, her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to adopt forcible measures against the perpetrators.

The Earl of MAMESBURY, after recapitulating the circumstances of the case, which have already been published, stated that prompt measures of redress had already been taken by the Porte; a Pacha having been sent to Jeddah armed with full powers and a large force of troops from Egypt to put down any fanatic insurrection.

In accordance with a strong remonstrance by her Majesty's Government he has been armed with power of life and death, to execute capital punishment upon any offenders whom he thinks guilty, without any reference to Constantinople, as he otherwise would be obliged to do by the law of the country. My impression, my lords, therefore, is that it will not be necessary on our part to use any force or to assist in any way the Turkish Government in obtaining justice and retribution after this

horrible massacre. The Turkish Government is entirely ready to do its duty in the matter. It has proceeded, I must say, most energetically up to this moment, and Sir H. Bulwer is convinced that the Pacha will do all that is necessary. The rumour which my noble friend has heard with respect to the sending of any of our troops to Mecca or elsewhere is entirely without foundation, and I trust that your lordships are convinced, without my assurance, that our great object is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire in Europe—(hear, hear)—and at the same time to encourage the Sultan to proceed in those reforms which I may say almost originated from my noble friend who has just spoken. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that any extraordinary degree of fanaticism has been shown in any other portion of the Turkish empire at this moment, but that this rising originated principally in consequence of the dispute about the ship of which I have spoken. I trust that I shall be able in a few days to state to your lordships what steps the Pacha has taken to do justice for the outrage at Jeddah. (Hear, hear.)

THE STATE SERVICES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved an address to the Crown, praying that if the special services appointed for Nov. 5, Jan 30, and May 29, were removed from the Liturgy, some form of thanksgiving acknowledging the mercies vouchsafed to the nation by its deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot, by the restoration of King Charles II., and the landing of King William III., should be included in the service appointed for June 20, being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession. In supporting his motion, the noble Duke contended that the events in question were of such vast and prominent influence on the destinies of the nation, that it was fit to retain some recognition of them among the services of the church.

The motion was opposed by Earl STANHOPE and supported by Lord DUNGANON. Lord Ebury spoke against the address, which the Earl of DERBY explained his reasons for also opposing. The Bishop of LONDON said his great objection to the service of the 5th of November was, that it involved the whole Roman Catholic body in an act which was not theirs, but the act of certain conspirators. The battle of Inkermann was fought on the 5th of November, and it would be most undesirable while thanking God for her Majesty's auspicious reign to revive feelings of bitterness towards her Roman Catholic subjects. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH withdrew the motion.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of this bill, which was, he said, required by the present unsatisfactory state of the law. Some measure was necessary in order to terminate the discussions to which recent conflicting decisions of the Courts had given rise. He added that such a measure had become absolutely necessary, in order to place the trusts of many scholastic foundations in the country in conformity with the decisions of the courts of law at the present time, as to the admissibility of Dissenters to such trusts where they had not been expressly excluded by the terms of the deed of foundation; and he trusted their lordships would give it a second reading, as otherwise an element of discord would be introduced into a great number of the public schools in the kingdom.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, this bill, though a short one, seemed to him likely to be fraught with important consequences. The noble lord said it would prevent an element of discord being introduced into the different towns where foundations of this kind existed. The measure was founded on the decision in the case of the Ilminster School, where the Master of the Rolls and the Lords Justices came to different conclusions as to the admissibility of Dissenters to be trustees of the school. The noble lord had proposed a general measure, applicable to all schools and foundations, and providing that no person should be prevented from being nominated or acting as a trustee on account of his religious opinions unless there was an express provision for such exclusion in the deed of foundation. Of course, where there was an express provision excluding Dissenters they must be excluded; but there were many instruments of foundation by which Dissenters were excluded by implication from acting as trustees, though they were not so excluded by express terms, and yet the noble lord would include all such schools in his bill. The effect of the measure would be to interfere with Church schools and Church foundations, and in all such cases Dissenters would be admitted as trustees where they had not been expressly excluded by the deed of foundation. He thought such a bill would be fraught with mischievous consequences, and he therefore moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Lord CRANWORTH said, the whole law on this subject was at sea, and he was persuaded this would be a most useful measure, though the wording of it was susceptible of some improvement, which could be effected in committee.

The Earl of DERBY altogether dissented from the principle embodied in the bill, which was, that whatever might have been the presumed or the real intentions of the founder, and though it might be manifest from the object of the school that none but Churchmen should hold the office of trustees, yet, if there were no express terms in the deed prohibiting Dissenters from becoming trustees, the courts of law should be bound to declare that Dissenters were eligible for such functions.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that Dissenters had filled the office of trustee for such an institution for 150 years past, but by a recent decision the usage of a century and a half had been reversed. This fact showed that the law was in an unsatisfactory state.

and ought to be reconsidered. Although he admitted that this measure went too far, it might easily be modified in committee.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE suggested the postponement of the bill for a few days, with a view to secure the presence at its discussion of several noble and learned lords now absent, and also to afford an opportunity of consulting the Charity Commissioners as to its provisions. By the suspension of all action in this matter till next session there was a danger that parties would be involved in costly litigation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was afraid that if the discussion were deferred for a few days they would lose the assistance of some noble and learned lords now present.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY replied, and said that he would not call on their lordships to divide.

The motion for the second reading of the bill was then negatived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Appropriation Bill was read a first time in the Commons on Monday, amid some cheers. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice that on the second reading he intended to call attention to the necessity of imposing some restriction upon the power of the Treasury in the appropriation of public money.

Mr. NICOLL asked whether the advantages of the overland route as a means of transport for her Majesty's troops, as described in the recent report of the select committee, would induce the Government to forward Indian reinforcements by that route during the colder months of the year. General PEEL replied that it was the intention of the Government, in a case of emergency, to adopt the overland route, and they hoped to be able to make some better arrangement than had existed hitherto for the conveyance of baggage.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill went through committee in the Lords on Monday.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived with advices to June 12. The news is important. It appears that soon after the fall of Calpee, Sir Hugh Rose announced in general orders that the Central India Field Force was about to be broken up. But scarcely was his farewell address issued, when news came to him which showed him that their proposed dispersion must yet for a while be postponed. Gwalior, the capital of Scindia's dominions, had been seized by the rebels, and our faithful ally, deserted by the majority of his troops, was beaten and a fugitive.

It was on the 1st of June, nine days after the fall of Calpee, that this unlooked-for event took place, and the chief agent in bringing it about was our unrelenting enemy Tantia Topee. That rebel leader was known, we are told, some days before Calpee was taken, to have moved away from the rebel stronghold to the Westward. His destination, it is now added, was Gwalior. Arrived at that station, he buried himself in secretly tampering with the soldiers of Scindia, and preparing them to welcome the remnant of the rebels when, as he foresaw would very shortly be the case, they should be driven out of Calpee. His intrigues were successful. On the morning of the 1st of June a large body of rebels and mutineers from Calpee and other places (including, it is said, though this may be doubted, a body of horse from Bareilly), and estimated variously at from 5,000 to 10,000 or 11,000 men, with 12 guns, marched upon Gwalior, and found the Maharajah awaiting their assault in a position to the eastward of the Morar cantonment of the old Contingent. Scindia had under his orders 600 of his body-guard, horse and foot, 6,000 infantry, and 8 guns. He had drawn up his force in three divisions, the body-guard in the centre. Scarcely had the action commenced when his left division went over bodily to the enemy. Soon the right division followed their example. The centre alone stood firm, and, in spite of the overwhelming superiority of their assailants, commenced, and for a while maintained an orderly retreat; but the unequal struggle could not last long. borne down by the weight of the enemy's charge, they were broken and dispersed, leaving half their numbers on the field, and all their guns, which they had striven with brave tenacity to preserve. Scindia, seeing the day was lost, rode straight off the ground for Dholpore, on the road to Agra, followed for some 15 miles by 200 or 300 of the enemy's troopers. Distancing his pursuers, he reached and crossed the Chumbul in safety, and halted at Dholpore, whence on the morning of the 3rd, a party of horse, sent out for the purpose from Agra, escorted him, not a little crest-fallen, into the cantonments of that city. Meanwhile, his adherents and relatives, male and female, had scattered in all directions before the victorious and vengeful enemy. The well-known old *intrigante*, the Baiza Bee, hid herself so securely that her place of retreat is not yet known. The Ranees fled southward to the strong fort of Nerwar. Into Gwalior, thus deserted, the rebel forces marched from the scene of their victory at the Morar cantonment. The Lushkuri, or standing camp, and the town were given over to plunder; the fort—either at once or after a short defence or parley—was occupied. To the musud vacated by the flight of the Maharajah was elevated one Rao Sahib, nephew of the so-called Peishwa, Nana Sahib, of Bithoor. The miscreant uncle was not with the force, though rumours of his presence were at first abroad, and were too credulously believed. Never, I think, since his defeat by Havellock on the day after the massacre which has rendered his name infamous, has he confronted British troops, or appeared openly in the field against us or our allies. It was Tantia Topee's bolder and more unresting spirit that planned and executed the capture of Gwalior. He is the real head of the rebel force, though Rao Sahib may possess a nominal chiefship; and, with the Rajahs of Shahghur and Baupore, the fugitive and malcontent nobles from Kotah, and many another lawless chief around him, he establishes his head-quarters at the Phoolbagh, or flower-garden, and, pitching his camp on the neighbouring parade-ground he counts the swelling numbers of his followers till his muster-rolls show, as

report affirms, no fewer than 17,000 men with whom to make a fresh "stand against the power of the Sirkar."

According to the information supplied by Mr. Edmonstone, Secretary of the Bombay Government, the bulk of the Calpee force had marched on Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose was to direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade would co-operate from Sepree, and a demonstration was to be made from Agra in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels were said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peishwa, and Tantia Topee as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released. In a supplemental despatch, he states:—

The force under Brigadier Showers, from Agra, accompanied by his Highness Scindia, had arrived at Dholpore on the 12th of June, and would join the column from Calpee on the following day at Saasowlee. The Brigadier from Jhansi would also concentrate at that point by the 17th of June, and a combined movement would then be made against Gwalior. Her Highness Balezabae, with the family of Scindia, arrived in safety at Oojein from Gwalior. About 500 of her troops have since mutinied at Oojein, and seized the magazine and ten guns.

Mr. Anderson, the Bombay Secretary states, that "with the view of securing the north-eastern frontier of this Presidency from the inroad of rebels on their expulsion from Gwalior, the important positions of Mhow, Poonah, and Nusseerabad have been strengthened. A wing of her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders has been despatched from Bombay by rail and bullock train to Mhow, and two more companies of Highlanders and some artillery will follow. A company of European infantry is posted at Indore, and reinforcements will be thrown forward from Mhow for the protection of that capital."

In the meantime "no event of special importance has occurred in Oude." It is, therefore, not considered specially important that "the Kapoorthulla Rajah of the Jullundur Doab has arrived with about 1,200 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and will be employed in the first instance in establishing order in the Poorwa district." Where the Moulvie was, cannot be ascertained, accounts of the movements of that personage contradicting each other. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Allahabad on the 9th of June. Mr. Russell's account of Oude differs widely from the official report. He says:—

The state of Oude is not satisfactory; the chiefs and the population are hostile. They have rejected our offers of reconciliation and forgiveness; they have refused to accept either the terms offered by the Governor-General in his original proclamation, or the more liberal conditions of his commissioners, and they are determined to risk the chances of a guerrilla war, and to try the effect of an armed opposition against the introduction of the civil power into their territories. The end of the year will probably see our troops employed in destroying the strongholds of those who, now merely rebels, will then in all probability be traitors. Oude must not only be conquered, but it must be occupied militarily; all its forts must be laid in ruins, its chiefs brought to utter subjection, its population disarmed, and its social state entirely reconstituted.

Another account states that large bodies of rebels were supposed, with more or less of certainty, to be on foot to the north and north-east of Lucknow, especially at Nawabgunge, on the Gogra, trying to screw up their courage for an attack upon the capital; and in the south, communication with Cawnpore was seriously threatened by the movements of Beni Mahdo Singh at and about Poorwa, near Oonas. To the eastward, at Shahgunge, on the Gogra, Maun Singh was in his fortress, distrusting and distrusted by both parties. He had actually been attacked by the rebels, or at least threatened, and sent to Lucknow to request assistance.

In Rohilkund everything had been restored to order. At Bareilly the troops of the garrison were, at the latest dates, being housed as quickly as possible, and would, it was hoped, be all under cover by the time the rains set in. Various prominent criminals have of late been executed at the station, as concerned in one or more of the murders with which the outbreak of last June was accompanied. Shahjehanpore was held by a strong brigade under Seaton.

In Behar Sir Edward Lugard had driven the rebels out of the jungles. Deprived of cover they moved up to the Ganges and threatened Ghazipore; but menaced by the force there, and pressed in rear by Sir Edward, they betook themselves again to the south. In Bundelkund General Whitelock has captured Tirohan, a fort belonging to Narain Row. "On the approach of General Whitelock the rebel troops melted away, and Narain Row surrendered himself. Thirty-eight new brass guns, 800 stand of muskets, a crore of rupees in cash, and much valuable property were found in his fort."

In the Gorakhpore district Colonel Rowcroft and Mr. Commissioner Wingfield, still held Mahomed Hossein and his rebels at bay. Mr. Anderson says that "the decisive blow struck at Nurngoond Kopul has overawed the disaffected in the Southern Mahratta country, and no further disturbances are anti-

cipated in that quarter. The chief of Nurngoond was, on conviction of rebellion, and the murder of Mr. Manson, executed at Belgaum on the 12th of June. The swift vengeance that has seized upon this violent and mistaken man, and the successful attack on the fort of Kopul by Major Hughes, which I mentioned in my last, and in which the ten insurgent leaders were killed, has cured the spirit of the Southern Mahratta chiefs. Two of the very first-class, called of Meeruj and of Sanglee, are admitting garrisons into their strongholds, and are offering no opposition to the general disarmament. The Meerujkur has given up a store of arms and ammunition that he must have been collecting for years."

The Calcutta papers are very urgent in their appeals for a reinforcement of the European army. The *Englishman* also complains that in camp "sickness prevails to an alarming extent, whilst the mortality among the soldiers has been frightful. Apoplexy and *coup-de-soleil* are carrying them off by scores, and it is evident that these deaths are entirely caused by constant exposure. Indeed, considering that in one instance the troops were under arms from nearly morning till evening, under a sun with the thermometer at 130, it is a wonder the mortality has not been much greater."

The tranquillity of the Punjab has been disturbed—

Thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned native officers of the Fourth Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jullundur, on the 1st of June, by sentence of a military court. On the 2nd of June some mutineers crossed the Ravee, and, being joined by the Poorbecha labourers on the canal, plundered the bazaar at Madhopore, burnt a European clerk, killed his wife and child, and wounded two other children. They were beaten off, and while recrossing the river a few were killed and a number drowned; 250 of these men have since been arrested by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

In general the rebels are very active. Large bands hover round Allahabad, at Soraon, at Gopeengunge, at a place a little west of Mirzapore. They are met by small flying columns, but we have few troops to send, and enemies in our own cantonments. Thus, on the 23rd of May, the six new barracks at Allahabad were burnt by incendiaries not yet traced. Two Europeans only were burnt, but the men are houseless, and the incident created a panic not easily allayed.

On the subject of the heat and sufferings of our troops, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

I do not often write of the weather, but it is at this moment the most important element in the campaign. For twenty years no such season has been known. The little rains fell a fortnight before their time, and then ceased; and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees; in Jageshpore it is 130 degrees; and in lower Bengal, within the reach of the sea breeze, it is 126. In Calcutta, in a house hermetically sealed against the light, and with the punkah going, it stands steadily at 96 degrees. Sickness is all but universal. The smallpox is bursting out here and there, half the European community have fevers, and a moiety of the other half only escape the curse by an infliction which, though not unhealthy, is even more unendurable—innumerable boils. In Allahabad, out of 1,600 Europeans not 900 are fit for duty, and the number of deaths from "apoplexy"—that is sunstroke—exceeds the mortality from all other sources. In the midst of all this there are regiments in which the stock is maintained, and in which punkahs paid for by Government are forbidden. The Royal Artillery, for instance, are losing men at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, exclusive of fighting casualties. Again, the men are now dressed in light-coloured cotton cloth, capital stuff to resist the climate; but their heads are still unprotected. They receive, it is true, a white cover for their caps, but it is no protection, except so far as its colour is concerned. Routine and the sun together are beating us, and I was told this morning that with all the reinforcements and recruits sent out we cannot muster even now 26,000 effective Europeans. By October third of them will be off duty, for though the soldiers do not get apoplexy in barracks, they do get liver complaint and low debilitating fevers.

The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties; the native officers, and those in Bombay, have been dismissed. The number of their regiments blotted from the Army List. In Bombay they had still three or four native regiments; but her Majesty's 57th, recently arrived from Malta and Aden, will keep them in order.

The rains have not yet commenced; they are nearly a fortnight behind, and the weather is most oppressive.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened from the top of the Boie Ghaut, Bombay, to Poonah, on Monday last, the 14th of June.

In his letter dated Camp, Futtehghur, June 2 and 3, the *Times* special correspondent speaks of the army as about going into quarters to take shelter from the sun and rains, and dwells upon the great work it had accomplished:—

In one short campaign Sir Colin Campbell has tranquillised the Doab, crushed the Gwalior Contingent, taken Lucknow, overrun Oude with moveable columns, wrested Rohilkund from the rule of the rebels, secured our possession of that rich province, and re-established the civil rule

of the Company in its old sites of power, while his lieutenants have restored the prestige of our arms in Central India, pacified large provinces, have carried Jhansi by storm, captured Calpoo, cleared out Banda, swept Jugdaspore, laid waste the haunts of numerous chieftains, and broken every band which met them in arms, seizing their guns, and dispersing them in hopeless flight.

It is stated that not less than 30,000 Sepoys, according to the most careful estimates, have been slain in the field, or have died of their wounds and diseases incident to war, and that 8,000 or 10,000 armed men and inhabitants of towns and villages have also perished in encounters with our troops. As to those shot, blown away from guns, or hanged in pursuance of the sentences of civil or military courts, no materials exist by means of which an estimate of the number of mutineers and rebels so punished can be formed. Mr. Russell says that the tone which prevails among officers of the Queen's army in reference to this outbreak is more moderate than that of the civil servants of the Company, or of many of the Indian community at large.

The secret despatch of the Court of Directors to Lord Canning, although it will provoke a yell from the Jack Ketch party, will strengthen the hands of those who desire to see peace founded on some more solid basis than solitude and skeletons. His Excellency will be somewhat fettered in the exercise of his discretion, perhaps, by the terms of these directions, but the large powers in his hands will no doubt be wisely and humanely employed, though he will not shrink from punishing criminals with just severity.

The writer says it will take long indeed to disarm India thoroughly, but it must be done if there is to be any security for peace, although the measure will, no doubt, be attended with danger. Of the Ghoorkas, who were making the best of their way to Nepal, he says:

The most unfavourable reports as to their language and demeanour have reached the Government, and have appeared in the public prints; and it is openly asserted that our allies have all but fraternised with the rebels on several occasions. Looking at the part they have played one cannot but come to the conclusion that Lord Canning's first impulse was right, and that we had done better had we fought our battles without soliciting the co-operation of the Nepalese in the field.

Respecting Lord Ellenborough's despatch the Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* says:— We have received here with the utmost astonishment the news of the publication of Lord Ellenborough's secret despatch. There is but one opinion, which is condemnatory of the policy of the noble lord. We cannot as yet tell the effect of his memorable words on the province of Oude, but that effect cannot but be most unfavourable.

JIDDAH, THE SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

Djidda, or Jiddah, is the port of Mecca, and one of the chief *entreposés* for foreign commerce in Arabia. Resident population, according to Ali Bey, 5,000; but this number is often very much increased by the influx of strangers. The inhabitants are nearly all foreigners, or settlers from other parts of Arabia, the only natives being a few sheriff families attached exclusively to the officers of religion and law. It is one of the holy places of Mohammedanism, and its sanctity is increased by the neighbourhood of the reputed tomb of Eve, a rude stone structure, about two miles to the north. The caravans to Mecca start daily, and those to Medina every forty or fifty days. Twice, at least, in every year Djidda is inundated with inhabitants—viz., on the arrival of the Indian fleet (about May), when merchants from all quarters pour in to purchase at the first hand; and during the hadj, when pilgrims come from all the African ports in vast numbers.—*M'Culloch.*

Of all the towns in the East none has so distinctive a physiognomy as Jidda; it is even more oriental than Damascus, though as striking for its ugliness as Damascus for its beauty. A single Greek mercantile house, the keeper of a wine shop, and an Armenian broker, are the only Christians in the place. A most unpleasing sight to the English eye are the crowds of poor Indians who litter in the streets like dogs. These Indians are pilgrims who have returned here from Mecca, but being destitute of means to continue their journey, live on alms a life of squalid idleness. According to the most probable calculation, the number of houses, large and small, may be about 4,000, and the population, perhaps reaches 20,000. Of the present population (1854) 1,500 are Indians, including many of the wealthiest merchants, nearly the whole trade of Jidda being in the hands of British subjects.—"Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan," by Hamilton.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The motion for going into committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill gave rise to a prolonged discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonards, and other peers participated. The house having gone into committee on the bill, the clause by which a Parliamentary title was rendered attainable by the owners of unencumbered estates underwent considerable discussion, but on a division the provision

was affirmed by 29 contents against 10 non-contents. The bill then passed through committee.

The Medical Practitioners Bill went into committee. Lord ESBURY said this was purely "a doctors bill." No persons seeking for medical advice had petitioned in favour of the bill. They were going by this bill to give a monopoly of the medical practice of the country to a set of men who themselves admitted they had no confidence in the mode of treatment they practised. There were some of the clauses of the bill which he should ask their lordships to reject. The house having gone into committee, clauses 1 to 20 inclusive were agreed to. On clause 29, Lord ESBURY interposed a remonstrance in favour of "irregular practitioners," who, he said, made many surprising cures, and who were prevented by this clause from recovering any claim in a court of law. The Earl of DERBY said that as the object of the bill was to amend the law with regard to properly qualified practitioners, it was a necessary consequence that those who were not properly qualified should be excluded from its provisions. After a conversation the clause was agreed to. The remaining clauses and schedules were agreed to, and the house resumed—the report to be received on Thursday next.

Other bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BUXTON having inquired whether, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, considering the great number of executions that had already taken place, and the great slaughter of the enemy in battle, it would not now be desirable to offer a complete amnesty to all who would lay down their arms, unless they could be proved to have been present at the murder of Europeans.

Lord STANLEY replied that the sentiments of the Government had been sufficiently manifested by the instructions already transmitted to Lord Canning. On the 5th May a despatch was sent out by the Court of Directors counselling a discriminating policy, the tempering of justice with mercy, except in cases of extreme criminality, and the publication of an amnesty where and whenever such a measure was possible. If no more peremptory commands on the subject of an amnesty to the Indian community had been sent out the only reason was because it was felt that the Governor-General required no additional stimulus for the adoption of a merciful and conciliatory policy.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, after explaining the legal, political, and commercial position of the Hudson's Bay Company, moved a series of resolutions to the following effect.—That the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company as may be needed for the purpose of colonisation ought without delay to be resumed by the Government of this country. The hon. and learned member, in justifying his resolutions, remarked that one part of the Anglo-Saxon race were rapidly extending over the Western Continent, threatening before many years had elapsed, not only to monopolise all power in America, but even to overshadow the old nations of Europe. As a counterbalance to this growing power, he saw no element of strength except that which might be created by the development of wealth and population in British North America.

The motion was seconded by Lord BURY.

Mr. GLADSTONE doubted whether the royal grant on which the Company rested their claim would prove valid if strictly scrutinised, believing that the rights thus enforced extended no farther than to the littoral of the sea, lakes, and rivers, with which the region in question was intersected. At all events, the public rights should be weighed against the Company's rights, and as it was impossible to concede that, a large area of cultivatable surface should be permanently closed to colonisation, the only conclusion was that they ought to throw open the territory to settlers from Europe, while liberally compensating the Company for any pecuniary damage they might sustain. Before adopting any practical measure on the subject, he thought that the local and legal circumstances of the case should be minutely investigated.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated any interference with the chartered rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sir E. B. LYTTON observed that the Hudson's Bay territory was divisible into two very distinct portions, one fit for cultivation, and the other condemned by nature and climate to barrenness. Over the former district the license of the company would certainly not be renewed. The whole question of the Company's charter would also be submitted to the consideration of the law advisers of the Crown, and subject to their opinion. Should the offer submitted by the late Colonial Secretary to the Canadian Government be rejected, as was understood to be the case, her Majesty's Ministers would be prepared in another session to submit a comprehensive scheme for colonisation in that part of the world to the consideration of Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the public interests involved were so extensive that no time should be lost in determining the legal rights of

the Hudson's Bay Company, and re-organising the political condition of the vast districts under consideration.

Mr. A. MILLS enforced the duty of protecting, in any scheme of colonisation, the rights of the aboriginal Indians in the territory.

The debate was continued by some remarks from Mr. Lowe, Mr. Christy, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, and other members.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied, and withdrew the resolutions, being quite satisfied with the result of the discussion, which his motion had elicited.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH PROPERTY AT ULEABORG.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the complaints made by certain British subjects of the destruction of their property by her Majesty's forces at Uleaborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, during the recent war with Russia. The motion was seconded by Mr. ADAMS. Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that repeated applications on the subject had been made by the owners of the property in question, successively to the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Foreign-office. The answer invariably returned was that no claim for compensation could be established against the English Government, and the law offices of the Crown, to whom the question had recently been submitted, completely concurred in that opinion. Mr. M. GIBSON contended that whatever might be the legal interpretation of the case, the merchants in question had a moral and equitable claim for compensation from the Government. The motion was rejected by 105 to 66.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, after some remarks from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past two.

We understand that the mayor has received a communication, stating that her Majesty will be accompanied on her visit to Leeds by the Princess Alice Maud Mary, and the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria. We are sure the announcement will be received with general satisfaction.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Bishop of London has appointed Dr. Travers Twiss to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, vacant by the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the Judgeship of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street.

The report of the Committee on the Bank Acts of 1854-5, in connexion with the commercial distress of the autumn and winter of last year, was issued yesterday morning. The Committee conclude that the commercial crisis was mainly owing to speculation and the abuse of credit, and that the assistance given by the Bank could not have been given but for the bullion retained in its coffers. The Committee leaves it to the Executive Government to give further effect to the principles which have secured the convertibility of the bank-note.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society is being held this week at Chester. The implement yard was opened yesterday morning. There were 194 stands, or wood and canvas tents, containing upwards of 3,000 machines, ranged in regular avenues or streets, like a vast encampment. An attractive portion of the exhibition this morning was the portion devoted to cheese. The local committee had raised a fund out of which special prizes were to be awarded to the exhibitors of the best four cheeses produced in this and the neighbouring counties where Cheshire cheeses are produced, and the result was that nearly 200 of the best dairies were induced to come into competition.

Colonel Franks is promoted to the rank of Major-General.

The resolution finally agreed to, after a prolonged discussion, at the meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held yesterday, was as follows, viz.:—"That Mr. Dargan, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Alderman Rose, be added to the committee of co-operation to assist the directors in devising some plan for re-organising the company, or for framing a new company, to whom the ship may be sold." It appears that the recent proposals for raising, by the grant of terminable annuities, the £220,000 required for completing the Great Eastern have not been responded to either by the shareholders or the public. Liabilities of a pressing character to the amount of £5,566 must be immediately met.

The French Government has despatched a frigate from Toulon, via the Cape, to the Red Sea, to join the ships of the British squadron which are to proceed thither in order to protect the consuls and other Christians in the Red Sea ports.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were heavily supplied with foreign wheat, which met a dull inquiry, at nearly stationary prices. Barley was in fair request, at previous rates. Malt, however, met a dull inquiry. We had a steady, though not to say active, demand for oats, at full quotations. Beans and peas were very firm, but not dearer. In flour, very little was doing, on former terms.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	870	50	1,760	120	430
Irish	—	—	—	300	—
Foreign	5,450	4,000	—	11,200	4,440 (44)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent in some little village of Yorkshire writes to stop his paper, because we did not insert a report sent us of some local tea meeting. In some cases it is impossible, in others unadvisable, to insert all the reports of that kind sent to us. Did we not exercise a wide discretion in such matters, even at the expense of an occasional grumble from untrusting correspondents, our readers would be more select than numerous.

• We have received several other letters besides those inserted elsewhere on the *Dial* newspaper, but think it undesirable further to prolong the discussion in our columns.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Lords is making haste to pass the India Bill. It has already gone through committee without serious alterations, and is to be read a third time to-morrow. On the second reading, the Earl of Ellenborough, in a speech of adverse criticism, hit some of the blots of the measure, but did not, in committee, succeed in carrying any material amendments. But we have to notice a very reprehensible act. In the clause relating to the application of the competitive principle to Indian appointments, Lord Derby

Keeps the word of promise to the ear,
 But breaks it to the hope.

The bill as it came up from the House of Commons secured an absolutely open competition to all British subjects, and gave the successful candidates the right to claim an appointment according to their merits. To Lord Ellenborough's aristocratic fears lest, through the competitive system, "the son of a grocer or a tailor of the John Gilpin class should be preferred before the son of a country gentleman or retired officer," Lord Derby responds with generous warmth that "he could not join with his noble friend in saying that because a person happened to be the son of a tailor, a grocer, or a cheesemonger, provided his mental qualifications were equal to those of his competitors, he was to be excluded from honourable competition for an appointment in the public service." Having given utterance to this sentiment he coolly proceeds to suggest alterations in clauses 32 and 34, introduced by his own son of his own free will, substantially abolishing the open competitive system! By the omission of that part of the 32nd clause which compels the Minister to adopt an open competitive examination, and which forbids him sending any young man to India who has not passed through the examiners' hands, and of that part of the 34th clause which enables the most successful candidate for the Engineers or Artillery to get the first appointment, the responsibility of future appointments is left in the hands of the new Indian secretary. We have no doubt that Lord Stanley will exercise his power to the public satisfaction, but every Indian Minister is not a Lord Stanley. The change opens the door to jobbery, gives the Indian Minister a discretion that is dangerous for any man to possess, and has been introduced at a time when many of the supporters of the competitive principle in the House of Commons will have left town. Lord Derby has not only put his son into a most equivocal position, but is a party to a piece of sharp practice discreditable to a high-minded statesman. We hope the

House of Commons will not sanction this alteration in the Bill.

While the India Bill is being finally discussed in the House of Peers before audiences of half a dozen members, as was last night the case, the overland mail again brings tidings of a discouraging nature. In addition to the complaints, more strongly coloured than heretofore, of the sufferings and hardships of our troops, aggravated by official doggedness and cruelty, the exhaustion of our generals, and the inadequacy of our forces to cope with an enemy that ever avoids open conflict, and is dispersed over an almost boundless territory, we learn that the Gwalior contingent, driven out of Calpee by Sir Hugh Rose had fled to the city of Gwalior, gained over the greater part of Scindiah's force, and compelled that native Prince to fly to Agra. Of course the reverse of our ally will soon be retrieved by the British troops that are already concentrating upon Gwalior, but this unexpected success of a defeated foe illustrates the protracted nature of the contest to which we are committed in India. The inadequacy of our resources is strikingly shown by the appearance of bands of rebels under the very walls of Allahabad, and on the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow. It is only when, with Mr. Russell, we take a survey of the general results achieved throughout the campaign, the conviction becomes strong that the rebellion is being surely though gradually subdued. Meanwhile, Lord Stanley's declaration made in the House of Commons on the subject of an amnesty will be read with general satisfaction, all the more after the statements of the "special correspondent" of the *Times*. After quoting documents which show how widely the Governor-General's sentiments differ from the sanguinary civil service officials in India, the noble lord, speaking on behalf of the Government, said :

"We have not sent out positive and peremptory orders that an amnesty shall be declared by a certain day, it was simply because we were not willing, having confidence in the judgment of Lord Canning, to tie his hands by imposing upon him an absolute command to do a certain act at a time when we, considering the matter here, could not possibly foretell what the state of India would be. But as far as the intentions and wishes of the Government are concerned they have been as plainly intimated to Lord Canning as it was possible for them to be."

The Committee of the House of Commons which has for several weeks been taking evidence on the best means of purifying the Thames, have presented their report, which is rather a summing up of the views of eminent engineers and chemists than the recommendation of any specific plan. Mr. Gurney's various and fanciful expedients of carrying the sewage to the middle of the river, constructing side channels, and burning gases, are unequivocally condemned. As to the deodorisation of sewage, the system at Leicester shows that "in as far as it is a sanitary arrangement" it has been attended with "complete success." The town is freed from all offensive matter, and the liquid which is discharged into the river does not pollute the water of the streams. But "experience has not yet determined in what degree the precipitate can be made useful as manure for agricultural purposes." The committee think that the Metropolitan Board should further pursue the inquiry into this branch of the subject. The most eminent engineers examined have expressed an opinion in favour of embanking the Thames for the purpose of increasing the scour of the stream and preventing the accumulation of mud. In conclusion, the committee express a decided opinion "that no plan ought to be adopted in regard to the sewage of the metropolis that does not provide for one of two things—either that the sewage shall be carried down to some point in the river sufficiently far from the metropolis to prevent the sewage from being brought back in an offensive state by the flowing tide, or else that the sewage shall be deodorised, and that only the purified liquid part of it shall be discharged into the river." There is nothing in this report to militate against the plan which it is understood the Metropolitan Board intend to adopt.

Fuller details of the massacre at Jeddah, and information from Bagdad, Candia, and Bosnia, only confirm the impression that these outbreaks ought not to be regarded as isolated events, but as symptoms equally of the fierce fanaticism of a declining superstition, and of the waning authority of the chief of Islam. The Sultan is but the head of a number of disorganised provinces of various races and sects, that will not amalgamate, and whom the guarantee of all the Powers of Europe cannot fuse into a powerful empire, or prevent from falling to pieces. It is remarkable that while the work of disintegration is proceeding on the shores of the Bosphorus, Russia, the great foe of Ottoman supremacy, is proceeding quietly and steadily, under the benign rule of her present Czar, in the work of social improvement, and recovering that strength which was so greatly im-

paired in the Crimean struggle. Sad must have been the reflections of the veteran Lord Stratford, after a quarter of a century's efforts to civilise the Turk, when on Monday he rose in the House of Lords to ask a question which showed how abortive have proved all his labours to consolidate the dominions of the Porte into a united and powerful State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY on Wednesday—Appropriation Bill on Monday—Ministerial whitebait dinner, arranged to come off (we think) on Saturday next—sure signs these of the impending close of the Session! There has been no *battue*, this year, of half-fledged Government bills—for, fortunately, Government have committed themselves far more readily to vague promises than to tangible measures. The India Bill is their principal trophy—and, certainly, it was won by a good deal of adroit manœuvring, and some hard fighting. The Budget, India, and a quiet but spirited foreign policy, have succeeded, owing to divisions in the ranks of the Liberals, in so far strengthening the position of the Conservatives, as to place a good slice of the future within their reach. How they will manage to satisfy the House of Commons next Session, when they are pledged to a Reform Bill and to a settlement of the Church-rate question, puzzles conjecture just now. No one likes to venture on a prediction, for, hitherto, Ministers have outlived the most confident predictions of their downfall. For ourselves, we await the solution, which time will bring to us, without the smallest anxiety.

The reforming zeal of the House may be measured by its treatment of the Continuance Bill for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections. There might have been a plausible excuse for leaving the Act as it stands, and merely prolonging its vitality for another year. Whether it has answered its professed end, or, indeed, any good end whatever, is sufficiently doubtful—but, certainly, if it could lay claim to any valuable result, it was the decision of the House of Lords that it positively rendered the payment of a voter's travelling expenses by a candidate, one of the corrupt practices prohibited by law. This decision, however, was too stringent a check on the power of the purse. So, at Mr. Walpole's suggestion, the Act was to be not merely continued but amended. This gave opportunity to a majority of nearly two to one to affirm the principle that payment by the candidate of his voters' travelling expenses ought to be legalised. The question then remained as to the form in which this "bribery ill-wrapped up" as General Thompson well described it, should be sanctioned—and ultimately the House adopted an amendment proposed by Mr. Ayrton, by which that hon. gentleman ingeniously splits the difference "twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee." For the future, it is to be "lawful to provide conveyance for any voter for the purpose of an election—but it is not to be lawful to pay any money or give any valuable consideration to a voter, for or in respect of his travelling expenses for such purpose." In other words, you may pay cabby any sum that you and he can agree upon for giving Jack Hodges a ride up to the poll booth—but you must not allow the silver to cross Jack Hodges' palm. Of course, all such payments are to figure in the auditor's accounts—but to what purpose does not appear. As a boon to hackney coach proprietors, flymen, and the like, the clause will find many to approve it; as a provision for preventing electoral corruption—ye powers, what hypocrisy!

Fluvial corruption, however, is far more important in its bearings than electoral. The state of the Thames is the absorbing question of the day. Ministers have grappled with this difficulty, and have hit upon an approach towards the mastery of it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill, on Thursday night, to alter and amend the Metropolis Local Management Act, and to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purification of the Thames, and the main drainage of the Metropolis. The leading features of the scheme are—a loan of 3,000,000 to be guaranteed by the State, to be repaid, principal and interest, in 40 years—the expense to be wholly local, and to be charged on landlords. The Metropolitan Board of Works to take the work in hand, and to have full liberty to select their own plan, which, however, must comprehend intercepting sewers and deodorisation. The bill is based upon sound general principles, but applies them somewhat roughly and hastily to exceptional positions. In this respect, however, it may be improved in committee, or modified next session as experience may suggest. On the whole, the measure is distinguished by common-sense, one of the rarest characteristics of legislation now-a-days. Whether the Metropolitan Board will prove competent to carry out the provisions of the measure remains to be seen. Their hands are now free; their constituents will have to pay

the piper. If this fail, why were they selected as the most fitting representatives?

The Commons have sanctioned Lord Lucan's Jew Bill, and have determined that the reasons of the Peers for rejecting the clause of Lord John Russell's Oaths' Bill which more openly and manfully effected the same object, are not worth consideration. Newdegate and Spooner protested, prophesied, and lamented—but all in vain. Bentinck, too, said bitter things—but every one seemed to be of opinion that the Lords would have better consulted their reputation by giving way to the Commons with a good grace, if they were to give way at all. They have gained nothing by their concession—for concession it is, far more than compromise—they have lost character for frankness—and they have committed the glaring absurdity of sending down to the Commons a bill of their own, accompanied by a series of religious reasons why it should be allowed to remain a dead letter. The Commons, however, are glad enough to put an end to a most ignoble strife. By large majorities of three to one they have resolved upon doing what Mr. Spooner declared will unchristianise the Legislature. Mr. Newdegate pronounces to be a separation of Church and State, and Mr. Drummond regards as the beginning of the end. The Baron Rothschild will take his seat this session, in time, perhaps (but this is doubtful), to give a vote in some division. And there, it is likely, the whole controversy will end. The Baron will never again be returned by the City of London, and it is very doubtful whether any other constituency will care to elect a Jew when his exclusion from Parliament is no longer enforced by law—or rather, by an accident of law.

GLIMPSES INTO THE INTERIOR.

BEFORE these pages reach the hands of our readers, Lord Stanley's India Bill will, in all probability, have passed through its final stage in the Legislature. We need not again express our opinion of the measure. But be it what it may, it will help us to do but little towards retaining our hold upon India, unless the new Secretary of State and his successors are able to breathe into the East Indian civil service an entirely new spirit. It has been our lot, during the last twelvemonths, in running through a vast mass of Anglo-Indian literature, parliamentary and unofficial, grave and gay, to come across not a few incidental traces of the light in which the natives are regarded by the civil servants of the Company, and of the customary manner in which they are treated. All things considered, we are not at all surprised at the cordial detestation which the general population seems to have entertained towards the Company's raj, their sympathy with the mutinous Sepoys, and the sullen vindictiveness of their temper towards Europeans of both sexes, and of every class. There were, as was to have been anticipated, brilliant exceptions to the rule; but that rule seems to have been, particularly among the members of the civil service, to ignore the law of kindness prescribed by Christianity, and to conduct their intercourse with the natives on a sort of common understanding that they were but various races of irredeemable brutes.

It may well be conceived that men whose exclusive business it was to extort revenue out of a reluctant people, to administer justice to them, and thereby become familiar with the worst side of their character, and to watch keenly all their propensities to mischief with the view to extinguish the first sparks of a rebellious spirit, could not live long in the midst of a population besotted by debasing and cruel superstitions, without sliding almost insensibly into an habitual feeling of contempt for the millions subject to their autocratic, or little less than autocratic, sway—and, inasmuch as they saw but little European society, and what they saw would be very similarly disposed as themselves, we can readily imagine, without imputing to these men lower motives than belong to the majority, that the only aspect in which they could contemplate the population around them would be one of degradation extremely repulsive. Few of them, perhaps, deemed it any part of their duty to cherish or exercise solicitude for the elevation of these down-trodden myriads—fewer still dreamt of spending amongst them any longer portion of their days than might be necessary to secure them a retiring pension. All the circumstances by which they were surrounded, all the influences which could operate upon them, all their recollections, friendships, and expectations would tend to weaken and minimise in them the interest which governors ought ever to feel in the governed. And this contemptuous indifference towards the welfare and progress of the natives, the Company's civil servants, unhappily, would have no inducement to repress or to conceal. Themselves all but beyond observation, and above restraint, they indulged the habit of despising those whom they ruled, and of acting towards them accordingly.

The mutiny of the Bengal army, by exciting

intense alarm amongst them, and by bringing home a ferocious vengeance to so many of their friends, has awakened in the bosoms of too many of these gentlemen an antipathy but one remove from *mania*. India could not be in worse hands for her own restoration to quietude, nor in more dangerous hands for the continuance of our supremacy. We much doubt, indeed, whether the restoration of many of these men to their posts, or the installation in them of successors nurtured in the same school, will not intensify, as well as extend, native hatred to European dominion, until it bursts forth again in a far more popular and calamitous insurrection. It is vain to flatter our national vanity. India cannot be permanently governed, nor even for any considerable period, in the temper of these official gentlemen. Let us give a specimen of it from an unsuspected source. The special correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Russell, is not likely to be charged, in this country at least, with giving undue indulgence to a mawkish insensibility—but we are mistaken if any Englishman, save, perhaps, Mr. Tupper, will be able to read the following passages without a blush.

But because there are some fugitive enemies still in the field, because there are flying foxes running to and fro now that their earths are stopped, and our bulldogs are not able to run them down, because bodies of men holding together in masses as their only chance of safety cross the trunk roads, and finding some unhappy travellers in their path murder and burn, as is their wont, the cry is set up in the Indian press and in the Anglo-Indian cities that "nothing has been done," and that it would have been better to let the rebels remain in the plains unmolested than to have driven them out into the plains. Although the military skill of the Commander-in-Chief's combinations is not questioned, his operations are severely criticised by people who actually seem to regret our possession of an artillery so powerful that it crushes opposition, saves the lives of our soldiers, and almost unassisted reduces the strong places of the enemy. "He did not kill enough!" "Kill! kill! kill!"—that is all their cry. After every victory they shout for "Blood! more blood!" They care not for the results achieved—they look rather to the flying enemy, and rage for impossible slaughter.

In effect, however, there has been a very plentiful shedding of blood, and very great loss inflicted on the rebels. Since the beginning of the mutiny, and of the insurrection which followed it, not less than 30,000 Sepoys, according to the most careful estimates, have been slain in the field, or have died of their wounds and diseases incident to war. I should say that 8,000 or 10,000 armed men and inhabitants of towns and villages have also perished in encounters with our troops. As to those shot, blown away from guns, or hanged in pursuance of the sentences of civil or military courts, no materials exist by means of which an estimate of the number of mutineers and rebels so punished can be formed. Up to this time there has certainly been no lack of work for the executioner. Rajahs, nawabs, Zamindars, have been "strung up," or "polished off" weekly, and men of less note daily—all, probably, deserving their fate; but I confess that, anxious as I am for the punishment of the guilty wretches whose deeds have outraged humanity, I have no sympathy with those who gloat over their death, and who, in the press and elsewhere, fly into ecstasies of delight over the records of each act of necessary justice, and glory in the exhibition of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman as that which prompted murderers, assassins, and mutilators to the commission of the crimes for which they have met their doom.

Unconscious of the real force of the term, the admirers of such sights apply the term "white Pandy" to those who are bold enough to remember they are Christians. Pandy—black or white—is the name of a savage, ferocious, merciless, bloodthirsty wretch, who has no pity and no stint in his lust for taking life—who disregards the voice of religion and of humanity, or has never heard it. Such a one is he who can write like this, almost as bad is he who can print and publish it—"I did not get a cut at any of the wretches, but I had the satisfaction of riding my horse over the heads and faces of some of the beasts as they lay on the field." I am glad to say the writer was not a soldier, at least a soldier by profession. I am sure that he is not a pure Englishman, but that he must have a dash of Pandy blood in his veins. Very different indeed are the sentiments which prevail in the army. It is almost an offence to them to say so.

These extracts, we regret to say, reveal a state of feeling very far from exceptional in Anglo-Indian society. Traces of it are far too numerous to admit of doubt on this head. And it especially distinguishes the civil service which the press of India too faithfully reflects. But what a glimpse of the interior does it disclose! If such a spirit, latent though it might be until roused to fury, has been predominant in the East India Company's internal administration, who can wonder at what has happened? Who can expect to hold India by such a tenure, or what humane, not to say Christian man, would desire that it should be so held?

THE DRAINAGE OF LONDON.

AFTER the numerous commissions that have one after another been appointed to devise a scheme for the drainage of the metropolis and the purification of the Thames, and after the abortive existence of the Metropolitan Board of Works for three years, it is somewhat of a relief to find a body upon whom is fastened the responsibility of commencing the great work, and who are provided with present resources to carry it on. By "the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill," introduced into the Com-

mions on Thursday, and read a second time on Monday, the Metropolitan Board of Works is empowered to raise three millions by bonds on debentures, guaranteed by the Treasury, to be repaid by a rate of 3d. in the pound, "on the property of the metropolis," levied yearly during the next forty years. The money is to be expended on works "to purify the Thames from the sewage of London," which are to be completed by the end of 1863. The arrangements proposed by the Bill were accepted by the Board at a meeting on Monday. As Mr. Fuller's proposal to reject the Bill did not even find a seconder, in spite of the searching and hostile criticism to which its provisions were subjected, it may be assumed not only that it will pass both Houses of the Legislature, but that it provides the only practicable solution of present difficulties.

Though the Government measure does not prescribe a plan of drainage, but nominally leaves the Metropolitan Board to make the best use of the resources placed at its command, it seems to be founded on a foregone conclusion. We do not see how the Board can be said to have *carte blanche* in the matter when the bill expressly provides that it shall commence the intercepting sewerage works as soon as may be, and that the points of outfall may be any place on the left bank or shore of the river not higher than the west bank of Barking-creek, and any place on the right bank or shore of the river not higher than Crossness-point in Erith Marshes, provided the sewage be effectually deodorised, or the solid deposits separated and intercepted before the discharge into the river. The Bill provides also that the Board may construct works on the shores and bed of the Thames, and it confers powers of taking land to be used for the purpose of deodorising works. And further, the Treasury is authorised to appoint inspecting engineers to examine the progress of the works from time to time, and report. Meanwhile, the Board is to deodorise sewage, so as to protect the public health, and defray the charge thereof as expenses incurred under the existing Metropolitan Local Management Act; but in this work they must not create a nuisance.

The measure proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is ingeniously formed to meet present exigencies, and postpone grave difficulties. But it recognises the advance, that has thus far been made by public opinion, towards a definite conclusion. Unless we return to the cesspool system, once again brought under notice by Mr. F. O. Wood, there is no other means of purifying the river but by the system of intercepting sewers. Amid the clashing opinions uttered on Monday night there were none that seem more consistent with plain common sense than those of Mr. Stephenson, who has studied the subject from the commencement, was a member of the Metropolitan Sewer Commission, and has been called upon officially to examine 150 plans which had been sent in by various individuals, comprising every possible variety of scheme for the drainage of London. "These plans he studied with great care and considerable anxiety, and came to the conclusion that nothing would effectually meet the evil but an intercepting system. The right hon. member for Kidderminster (Mr. Lowe) had objected that that system was not adapted to any increase in the population of London beyond three millions and a half; but nothing more inappropriate than that objection could be conceived. The sewers of London at present were divided into zones; each intercepting sewer would deal with the zone immediately above it, and therefore any extension of London would only require the construction of new intercepting zones without interfering with anything that had been done in the interior of the metropolis."

It is supposed that the three millions will defray the cost of carrying the sewage down to Barking Creek. But, say the advocates of the "referees scheme" which would make the outfall at Sea Reach at a cost of at least another three millions, Woolwich, Erith, and the neighbourhood will be poisoned by "the black lethean sludge," and the sewage will be carried back to the metropolis. We have carefully read the evidence taken before the Common's Committee, and have found the weight of opinion decidedly adverse to these alarmist views. There appears to us much reason in the remarks made by Mr. Hawkesley, the engineer, who says that the sewage at Barking Creek would be innocuous by being mixed with five or six times the quantity of water, and that he has ascertained, from personal experiment, that it would never return to Woolwich, as it travels half a mile lower down the stream every twenty-four hours. When mixed with sea-water, it will come back in a perfectly deodorised state. Yet, if we are to believe the dictum of Mr. F. O. Wood sea-water will only make the sewage more poisonous. "If," he says, "the whole sewage were carried out to

to Sea Reach, and there cast into the river, the only effect would be to convert the mouth of the Thames in hot weather into another Sierra Leone. The nearer the sea the outfall of the sewage itself, or the liquid after its precipitation by lime or any other deodorising material, the greater the danger of its putrefaction." Such indeed is the entire disagreement of eminent engineers and men of science, that if they were listened to nothing could be done. We are not therefore surprised that Lord Palmerston, though partial to the Sea Reach plan, doubtful of the relief that an expenditure of three millions will provide, and suspicious that the Metropolitan Board will at some future time have a claim upon the national exchequer for further means to complete the work, should advise the acceptance of the Government Bill as the least of two evils.

The two great merits of the Government plan are, that it takes the initiative in a gigantic public work, about which we have been talking for ten years past, and that no obstacle is placed in the way of its expansion and final completion. It will be easy at some future time to establish effective deodorising works if scientific chemists should discover means to turn the sewage into a really valuable manure, to extend the tunnel from Barking Creek to Sea Reach, and to enlarge the area of metropolitan rating so as to augment the resources of the Board without coming upon the Consolidated Fund.

THE COMING FIRST OF AUGUST.

Twenty years ago the writer of this short paper was in Jamaica and witnessed such a sight as will never by him be seen again—above three hundred thousand souls restored, in one island, from partial slavery to entire liberty. How did they employ this day? With scarcely an exception, in repairing to places of worship and returning thanks to the Almighty Father and Friend of man for their deliverance. Nor did they forget their friends, the Christian people of England, who had so nobly decreed and paid for their freedom. How they have really progressed—in spite of much neglect and many hindrances—may be inferred from three facts of which the writer can bear witness.

In 1834, there was only one place of public worship within five miles of his residence. It was attended by less than fifty persons. There was only one Sunday school, kept by the clerk's wife, for about twenty to twenty-five children. Last year, when he attended public worship in the same place, there were at least 300 well dressed and attentive hearers. On inquiry it was found that instead of one there were, within the same distance, now eight places of worship; and it was computed that, instead of fifty occasional attendants, there were at least 1,500 every Sunday, with a still larger number of schools. In one Sunday school of fifty scholars examined, thirty-five could read the New Testament. Instead of a few estates surrounded by a number of miserable huts inhabited by persons who could legally hold no property, hundreds of neat cottages, with enclosed gardens and provision grounds, were the absolute property of those who had purchased and paid for them by their labour in the interval. This is said to be only a specimen of what has been effected all over Jamaica, and indeed throughout the British West Indies.

The next 1st of August will fall on a Sunday, and it is not too much to suppose that of the freed population of the West Indies, at the very least, half a million will be found on the morning of that day renewing their thanksgivings to Christ their Redeemer; and gratefully thinking of their friends in this country, who remembered the scene at Nazareth when the Saviour applied to himself the prophecy of Isaiah (xxi. 1) declaring that he had come "to preach deliverance to the captives and to set at liberty them that had been bruised," and acted in its spirit. Might it not be well if, in all the pulpits of this Christian land reference were made on the coming anniversary of Negro freedom to this declaration of the Redeemer, and prayers were offered up that professing Christians in America and other slave-holding countries might be led to inquire how far they had entered into the spirit of Him whose name they bear, whilst they keep in slavish ignorance and bondage those whom He came to redeem? The effect of such a grateful reference to the past would probably be an energetic movement amongst the friends of the freed West Indian colonists to improve yet further their condition.

An association has been formed at Manchester to grow cotton in Jamaica, and we hear that seed has already been sent out sufficient to plant 700 acres of land. Fertile land in healthy mountain districts, admirably adapted for the growth of cotton, may be

purchased there for 2/- or 3/- an acre. The cost of cultivating cotton and corn will not exceed 8/- an acre. The probable return of corn will defray at least half this expense, and if two bales of cotton, worth only 8/- per bale, (that is a bale for each of two crops in the year) can be realised, and if as has been shown with respect to sugar, the cost of free labour is less than that of slaves, it is obvious that cotton may be raised in our own free labour colonies at less cost than in the United States. By rendering our own colonies prosperous and thus proving once more that, in the long run, men do not lose by doing what is right, we may most effectually serve the great cause of human freedom, and help to put an end to that system of compulsory labour, which neither patriot, philanthropist, nor Christian, can in his heart approve.

Brixton, July 15, 1858.

HAVELOCK MEMORIAL FUND.

The secretary of this fund explains respecting the sum of 1,092/- reported as having been voted in the House of Commons on Wednesday for the Havelock monument, that the committee asked for 420/- (only the estimated value of the metal). The difference between the two sums is to be applied towards the erection of a monument at Woolwich to Crimean officers. It is desirable that this should be understood, lest any should withhold subscriptions under an exaggerated estimate of Parliamentary liberality. The Court of Directors of the East India Company have subscribed the sum of 200 guineas to the fund; but the general subscriptions come in very slowly indeed. We greatly regret to hear that this is the case. The City guilds and great mercantile firms have stood aloof; the provincial towns, with one or two exceptions, fill no place whatever in the subscription list; and the great body of Dissenters have done little to honour the memory of one of the distinguished ornaments of their body, by subscribing to the fund. It is to be hoped that this reproach will be wiped away, and that the monument in Trafalgar-square may not be suffered to become a memorial of the apathy of the British people in commemorating the heroic virtues of the man who has presented so noble an example to his countrymen, and exalted the national fame.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says that the atrocious act at Jeddah exceeds in barbarity anything in the worst days of Mussulman fanaticism, and demands prompt and signal satisfaction. The two governments are taking measures in concert for securing such satisfaction as the honour of their flags and the enormity of the outrage require.

The Ottoman Government is equally interested that justice shall be rendered, and its willingness under these grave circumstances cannot be questioned. We are already informed that on the first news of the event the Ottoman Government at once resolved to send a general officer to Jeddah to discover the criminals, and to inflict exemplary chastisement upon them without having to refer to Constantinople for instructions.

The *Nord* says, that France, having no naval station near the Red Sea, will be represented at Jeddah by British ships, while French ships act on behalf of the British flag in the Adriatic.

The son of M. Eveillard, who was murdered by the fanatical Arabs at Jeddah, has been nominated to a scholarship in the Imperial Lyceum of St. Louis; and his sister, the courageous young woman who struggled to defend her parents, and actually killed one of the assailants, has been provided by the Empress Eugenie with a handsome marriage portion.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the statement that the Turks have entered the Montenegrin territory.

The tenth sitting of the Conference for the organisation of the Danubian Principalities was held on Saturday, at the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels says:—The Plenipotentiaries have fixed all the essential bases of the electoral law for the Danubian Principalities. There are to be 20 deputies for Moldavia, and 17 for Wallachia. The age for the electors is fixed at 25, and that of those eligible for election at 30. The amount of taxes required for entitling to the right of voting is moderate.

The *Journal des Débats* replies to the observations of the *Times* on the completion of the port of Cherbourg, and denies that it is a menace to England. England, it says, could never have supposed the works of Cherbourg would have been allowed to remain unfinished for fear of displeasing her good sense, and simple precaution dictated the completion of the works which had been carried on for half a century. The *Debats* concludes by remarking that the policy of a neighbour must be judged by his conduct; moreover, it would be impossible for any modern Power to prepare really for war without the act being known from one end of the world to the other.

GERMANY.

We learn from Berlin that her Majesty's intended visit to her daughter will oblige her to go the whole

way, as the present state of the Princess does not allow her to make the journey to the Rhine as originally arranged. The Queen will stay with the young couple at the pleasant little castle of Babelsberg, near Potsdam.

In the Second Chamber of Wurtemberg, on the 10th, a discussion arose on a proposition to reduce the salaries of the members of the Ministry, raised in 1856 to 7,500 florins a year each, in spite of the refusal of the Chambers to accede to the augmentation. M. Von Rumelin, Minister of Public Worship, defended the right of the Crown to fix the salaries of its servants, in opposition to the unlimited power claimed by the Chambers in financial matters. There were, he said, two very evident alternatives before the Chamber—either to yield or to be dissolved. But there was also a third, that of the Government persisting in maintaining the rights of the Crown without paying any attention to what any one might say or do. (Loud explosion of dissatisfaction.) M. Schott maintained that the right of the States to vote the taxes dated neither from yesterday nor from 1848, and that if the doctrines put forth by M. Von Rumelin were followed, the constitution would be a piece of waste paper fit only to light a candle with. After some further discussion, the Chamber passed, by 61 to 27, a proposition of M. Von Vernbuchler, protesting against the unconstitutional principles manifested by the Minister.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Wurtemberg are at Archangel. On their arrival they visited the cathedral and other public buildings, and inspected the hospitals, schools, barracks, &c.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the social reforms in Russia are progressing surely though slowly. Formerly the Grand Duke Constantine was strongly opposed to the plans of the Emperor, but his opinions have recently undergone a change. He appears to have acquired the conviction that the resources of Russia cannot be properly developed until her system of government is modified, and he now strongly urges his brother to abolish the "Tschinn" (a nominal title of nobility or rank given to the military and civil authorities), which is one of the principal causes of the corruptibility for which Russian employés are so notorious. More attention is to be paid to the education of the people, and young men of talent are to be encouraged to pursue their studies at a Russian university. Somewhat more liberty is now allowed to the press, and the Russian papers are about on a par with those published in France. "The Czar," says a correspondent of the *Frankfort Journal*, "appears to be firmly resolved to make as great changes and improvements in the organisation as in the administration of his vast empire."

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th publishes a royal decree closing the session of the Sardinian Parliament. Seven out of the thirteen colleges, whose elections have been annulled, have returned Government candidates to the Chamber of Deputies, most of them having at the previous elections returned the candidates of the clerical party. In the six remaining colleges, the struggle is still undecided, none of them having obtained absolute majorities.

Count de Cavour has left Turin on the 11th for Switzerland. General de la Marmora is entrusted during his absence with the department of Foreign Affairs, and Commander Deforesta, Minister of Justice, with that of the Interior. A Turin paper states that the Emperor of the French has invited Count Cavour to the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

Mr. Barbar, Acting Consul at Naples, has been received by the King of Sardinia with the utmost affability, and, on retiring, was presented with a gold snuff box, set with diamonds of great value. The order of Saint Lazzaro was offered to Mr. Barbar, but respectfully declined.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree, confirming the provisions of the law of mortmain as regards the ancient guilds of Florence. This decree acquires a certain political importance at this moment, from the fact that one of the principal laws enacted by Leopold I. was that of mortmain, and that fears had up to this time been entertained that the Court of Rome had so far prevailed in the councils of the present Grand Duke as to render the repeal of those laws highly probable. The present decree tends to prove the contrary.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell is making a complete sweep of the old functionaries, even to some of those around the King. The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, which establishes a Council of State, to be composed of thirty-two members. M. Martinez de la Rosa is appointed President. The Madrid journals of the 12th announce the nomination of forty-one new Senators. They say also that it had been decided that M. Isturiz should be appointed Ambassador at London, M. Mon at Paris, M. Rio Rosas at Rome, and the Duke de Ossuna at St. Petersburg. The note addressed to the English Cabinet on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's speech is represented to be conceived in strong but polite terms. A portion of the Moderado party was displaying great hostility to the new Cabinet, but the Ministerial journals assert that the bulk of the party will not follow its example.

Olozaga, Quivedo, and some twenty chiefs of the Liberal party addressed a manifesto to the Progressistas in favour of the new Government. They say:

"Our rulers have already begun to do us justice. Let us show that the country had done us justice before. Let us more than ever show the real strength of our

party and the loyalty of our intentions. But, if a new deception awaits us, it will assuredly be the last, for after it will of necessity come the revolution which we desire to avoid, or the despotism which we abhor, and which we are resolved to combat.

Their address, it is said, breathes a more earnest and serious spirit than any similar document which has appeared in Spain for years.

AMERICA.

Independence Day was celebrated throughout the Union with more than usual spirit.

All the members of the Washington cabinet concurred in regarding the search and visitation principle as abandoned by Great Britain, and the steamers *Arctic* and *Waterwitch* had been ordered home from their cruise in the Gulf.

The United States Government has resolved, it is said, to despatch an efficient naval force to Nicaragua, to protect American citizens there, and insure the transit route to the commerce of the world.

Owing to apprehended serious troubles with the savage tribes in Oregon, the war department has, it is stated, decided to send a portion of the Utah army to that territory. General Harney will be recalled from Utah, and proceed to Oregon to assume command of the forces there.

The last intelligence from Camp Scott represented General Johnston as about to march with his whole army—3,000 strong—into Salt Lake city in two days.

TURKEY.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.—The following letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th, gives some details of the massacre, from the lips of the persons who had arrived there:—

About sunset, on the 15th of June, the house of the English Vice-Consul at Jeddah was suddenly attacked, and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia), who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body into pieces. The house was then pillaged; the servants and two dragomen assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on similar crimes were committed at the French consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust in her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, eighteen years old, succeeded by escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the consulate and his servant. This latter is a Mussulman, an old soldier, who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment. They soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, an acquaintance of the Chancellor's, approached him, and said, "Come out. Come with me; I wish to save you from certain death." Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a poignard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was instantly seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing when the Consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin, and bit him so deeply in the hand that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile, the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France, in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were assailed in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty three persons succeeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing themselves into the sea, swam to the English steam despatch-boat which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of forty-five, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brothers Sava twelve persons, including the three brothers, have been murdered. The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 5,000.

Five days elapsed, and then Namik Pacha appeared with 800 men from Mecca. He restored order in some degree. The crew of the *Cyclops* landed with French and English colours, and, assisted by a guard of Turkish infantry, buried the slain with military honours. On the 23rd the *Cyclops* returned to Suez with twenty-three fugitives, the remnants of the Christians at Jeddah. Twenty-two Christians were said to be massacred. The Pacha says he has arrested 300 of the townspeople on suspicion. An Indian sheik, from Delhi, is said to have instigated the massacre. A correspondent of the *Daily News* records the following episode of the massacre:—

It is reported that Miss Eveillard, the heroine of this tragedy, after killing her father's assassin, managed, by inflicting a severe bite on an Arab, who was holding by the throat Mr. Memerat, of the French consulate, to make him release his victim, whom he was stabbing with the other hand, on which Mr. Memerat got the better of his antagonist, and after having made himself master of the stiletto, with which he had already been severely wounded, killed him, and, as a recompence to this young lady for having been the means of saving his life, betrothed himself to her; and thus this tragedy ended by a romance which is worth reporting, as it is of rare occurrence in the present century.

Some impute this atrocity to pure fanaticism, excited by a Moslem who said he had seen the triumph of the rebels at Delhi. Others find trading jealousies at the bottom of it; and one story is that it was partly caused by the hauling down of the Ottoman flag which had been unlawfully hoisted on

an Anglo-Indian vessel. A third report is that an Indian sheik from Delhi was at the bottom of the massacre. According to the Paris *Pays* the disturbances had their origin among the Mussulmans themselves—a certain sect among them disavowing the supremacy of the Grand Seigneur as head of their religion, and that this sect was led on by a fanatical Arab chief. If this be true the violence committed by them at Jeddah may rather be regarded as a demonstration against the Turks than the Christians. The Ottoman Government, besides the punishment it is to inflict on the authors of the massacre of Jeddah, offers, it is said, a sum of 150,000f. to the families of the English and French Consuls who have been assassinated.

The following despatch has been received from Trieste:—

Accounts from Alexandria of the 6th state that a considerable agitation against Europeans prevailed at Suez, and that it had been found necessary to send troops there in order to prevent a movement.

A Mohammedan rising against the Christians was apprehended at Grand Cairo. Later telegraphic news states that the apprehensions for the tranquillity of certain parts of Egypt, and particularly of Suez, have fortunately not been realised, and that the troops sent by the Viceroy to all the points which seemed to be menaced have produced a very salutary effect.

THE RE-ACTION AGAINST THE CHRISTIANS OF CANDIA.—Accounts from Athens, published in the French papers, state that a terrible reaction of the Mussulmans against the Christians has taken place in Candia. A young Greek of the Canea killed a Turk in self-defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mosque, and a general rising soon after took place. The European consulates, as well as the catholic churches, were insulted. The French flag was fired on, and the hotel of the Turkish admiral was threatened, unless the Greek was put to death. The Greek was strangled by order of the admiral, and his body was given up to the populace, and was dragged by them before the houses of the consuls. The Christians are leaving the Canea in crowds. The Turks at Rethymno have devastated the Churches in that town, wounding several of the clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillerymen stationed in it taking part with the mob. The news of these events hastened the departure of Samy Pacha, the successor to Vely, who had sailed for the seat of his unquiet government.

CONFlict BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND TURKS IN BOSNIA.—A letter from the frontiers of Bosnia of the 8th inst. states that another sanguinary collision had just taken place between the Christian population of Bosnia and the Turks. The conflict had been caused by the tyrannical conduct of the fanatical Beys, who had declared that they would sooner take up arms against the Sultan than suffer any compromise to be made with the Christians. The latter are said to have had the advantage in the last affair, and both parties were making preparations to renew the struggle. It must be supposed that the affair was serious as no fewer than 3,000 Christians crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. In Warsaw it is publicly stated that there is soon to be a general rising in European Turkey, and a Polish or Russian correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* plainly says that so many troops are assembled in Russian Poland to counterbalance the influence of another Power. "Russia," says the writer in question, "does not wish to dismember Turkey, but it will not permit that empire to be under the exclusive influence of any other Power" (Austria is the Power meant).

THE TURKISH OUTRAGE AT BELGRADE.—A letter from Belgrade of the 30th ult., in the *Leipzig Gazette*, says:—"Mr. Fonblanche had recovered from his indisposition, and had even taken carriage exercise, without the consular flag having been re-hoisted or the Servian guard removed. The Turkish governor, in grand uniform, proceeded with a detachment of troops, headed by their band, to the consulate on a visit to Mr. Fonblanche. It was concluded from these circumstances that the latter had received the dissatisfaction demanded by his Government." Mr. Fonblanche, of London, in reference to this attack, writes to the *Times*:—

That this outrage was not the mere insolence of "a private soldier on sentry" is proved by the fact of a number of Turkish officers and men having stood by and encouraged him "to kill the Christian;" and to have passed over such an offence upon the person of an accredited British agent would have been to have exposed hundreds of our countrymen in a less privileged position to certain outrage from a fanatical mob. No doubt the victims at Jeddah were over susceptible, and it is hardly worth while "to make a State affair" of such a trifling, but the French appear to take quite another view of the question, and, strange to say, the attack upon our Consul-General at Belgrade was more indignantly commented upon in France and in Austria than in England.

DISTURBANCES IN ASIA MINOR.—The execution of the hatti-humaloun as far as regards the recruitment meets with great opposition in the provinces of Bagdad. A letter from that city of the 9th, in the *Presse d'Orient*, announces that in consequence of some manifestations which have taken place on that subject, Omer Pacha, instead of being able to act, as he had hoped to do, against the murderers of Jeddah by sending a detachment of his troops to that point, has been obliged to keep them near him, and to postpone his intended expedition into the Kurdistan, in order to put an end to the depredations of the tribe of Bari-Lam, who had revolted and pillaged the country in all directions within only about forty-five miles of Bagdad. A great number of farmers have taken refuge in Persia in order to escape the recruitment. Some partial engagements had taken place between the troops of Omer Pacha and the insurgents, but the latter,

who are about 15,000 strong, keep their ground, and, by adopting the Arab tactic of dispersing when subject to attack, manage to escape the punishment which threatens them.

A telegram, dated Ragusa, the 15th, asserts that the insurgent chiefs of Herzegovina have declared their submission to Kemal Effendi, the commissioner sent to conciliate them.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Lady Havelock, widow of the General, and her family, are now staying at St. Valery-sur-Somme.

It is stated that Count de Montalembert, who has gone to his own seat in Burgundy, is engaged in writing a new work on England and Protestantism, to appear towards the beginning of winter.

The Government of Spain has addressed to the English Cabinet an energetic remonstrance on the subject of the insults offered to Spain in the English Parliament.

Speculation in St. Petersburg seems to have reached fever height. The shares of a new fire-insurance company were literally fought for recently, and thousands were disappointed of obtaining them.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says, that owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the royal family of Prussia, and perhaps even the imperial family of Austria, will, it is said, be properly represented at the Cherbourg *séries*.

Dirty boxes are not to be despised. On the 27th April, according to a letter from Lucknow, in *Allen's Indian Mail*, "in a small corner was discovered a dirty box, after an hour's digging, and when opened behold a collection of rubies, diamonds, pearls, &c., of the value of 100,000 rupees. The soil of Lucknow is a mint of money."

It is known that the Sultan has granted to the French Government the ruins of the Church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem, with authority to rebuild it. The plans have been approved by the French Commission of Public Works; the building will be commenced forthwith, as a sum of 140,000f. has been given by the Government towards that object.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company have been applied to by a committee of the House of Commons appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of the members of the house at Cherbourg, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to that port, have liberally placed a vessel at their disposal without charge. It is therefore proposed that members who wish to be present on the occasion shall repair to Southampton on the evening of Tuesday, the 3rd of August, sleep on board, and start for Cherbourg at an early hour on the following morning. The trip will probably extend over four days, as the vessel is not to leave Cherbourg on her return until Friday evening. An intimation has been sent by the committee to all the members now in town, inviting them to be present, and it is estimated that about 200 of our legislators will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Sebastopol of France. It appears from a circular issued by Captain Gosset, the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, that each member going must pay 5l., and that the balance will be returned if the expenses do not amount to that sum. The party will sleep on board, and the ship will leave early in the morning of the 4th of August, remaining at Cherbourg until Friday evening.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following as the final arrangements for the Imperial visit to Cherbourg:—

Queen Victoria, as has been already mentioned, will arrive at Cherbourg on the evening of the 4th, and the Emperor and Empress will make their entrance into the town in the afternoon of the same day. Their Imperial Majesties will remain at Cherbourg on the 5th, 6th, and 7th; and on Sunday, the 8th, will embark on board the *Bretagne*, screw line-of-battle ship, to proceed to Brest. The first interview between the sovereigns of France and England will take place on the 5th. Their Majesties will pass the 6th in the roadstead. On the 7th, the inauguration, benediction, and immersion of the dock Napoleon III. will take place, and in the afternoon the *Ville de Nantes* screw liner, which has been built on one of the slips of the new dock, will be launched. In the evening there will be a grand ball offered by the town. A grand dinner will be given by the Emperor to all the persons attached to his suite. It will take place under a tent fitted up on the deck of the *Bretagne*.

The *Nord* says that no foreign sovereigns or royal princes except the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, have been invited to Cherbourg. A Russian frigate and corvette have arrived at Cherbourg.

M. DE LAMARTINE.

M. de Lamartine has been roused by some severe remarks published in this country on his acquiescence in a public subscription for his benefit to publish an animated vindication. To those who have pointed to Chateaubriand as an example of stoicism and self-denial, M. de Lamartine remarks:—

Chateaubriand held large and remunerating appointments, yielding him often 300,000f. a-year, besides his pension as a peer; his debts were paid twice over by the Restoration, while neither the Restoration, nor the Government of July, nor the Republic ever paid a centime of my debts; there are statesmen now living who can testify that I have refused the millions of the state when offered to me. Leave me my debts, but leave me also my character; I have served without hire! . . . As to the pretended dilapidation of my fortune and my unlimited extravagance, come to my home and judge; I inhabit a small house at the bottom of a court in an obscure quarter. I live the life of a labourer of the pen; I receive in the evening a few

friends still faithful to me in my adverse days. I steal from sleep some hours for work. I have sold my horses — to which I was passionately attached as the companions of my youth and my travels — keeping only two or three dogs, whose tender fidelity seems a protest against the faithlessness of men. Such has been my life in Paris during ten years. In the country I lead a similar existence under wider roofs. A student at night; a peasant or patriarch, if you will, during the day, surrounded by a numerous class of honest and faithful labourers, profiting by my profits in good years, poor in my poverty when crops fail; add a few attached servants born and getting old in my house, serving without wages when necessary, an adopted family never to be expelled by me till the roof which shelters their infancy or their grey hair shall crumble over them and me! That is my luxury — the luxury of the heart!

M. de Lamartine then explains that his inheritance was burdened with legacies, to pay which he was forced to mortgage them; but that he has not added a penny to their burden. He might have sold them but filial piety hindered him.

After my death, when my management will be examined, I may be blamed for my impulses, but my memory will be free from insult. . . . I have never compromised the interests of my creditors. I have kept in lands and literary property enough and more than enough to guarantee them. It only remains to find in course of time fair purchasers for my lands without having recourse to that cloud of dealers who like vultures scented the carcass from afar.

The final paragraph runs thus:—

If the subscription opened for me in Macon, Paris, London, &c., succeed, however slowly or incompletely, and if my literary labour continue to be seconded, all will be saved. If the subscription fails, through indifference or calumny — if my friends reap only a harvest of insult from the land where their devoted hands hoped to glean the offerings of the heart — then I will shake off, not in anger but with resignation, the dust of my paternal fields and hearths, and will say to you and to those who inspire you: — enjoy in peace your malignity, breathe freely the air of that country which witnessed your birth, and where you may die; I breathe no longer the same air — be satisfied.

Those who compared Chateaubriand's stoic independence with Lamartine's readiness to accept aid had probably forgotten that the first-named author was at one time relieved from our Literary Fund.

The first list of subscriptions received to assist in relieving M. Lamartine from his present pecuniary embarrassments includes the Duke of Bedford, 50.; the Duchess of Sutherland, 25.; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 25.; the Marquis of Clanricarde, 5.; Lord John Russell, 25.; Lord Dufferin, 20.; Lord Stanley, 10.; Viscount Goderich, 15.; 15.; the Bishop of St. David's, 10.; 10.; Lady Byron, 10.; 10.; the Speaker of the House of Commons, 10.; Right Hon. E. Bulwer Lytton, 30.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., 50.; W. M. Thackeray, Esq., 10.; Charles Sartoris, Esq., 50.; George Tomline, Esq., M.P., 25.; W. Stirling, Esq., M.P., 20.; W. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., 10.; Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P., 5.; &c.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

A telegram from Queenstown announces that the Atlantic telegraph squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's steamer *Agamemnon*, the tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and the United States frigate *Niagara*, left early on Sunday morning for the rendezvous. On Sunday afternoon the vessels were spoken with off Cape Clear.

As to the chances of success, on this the third attempt the *Cork Constitution* says:—

If the undertaking should again fail, the ships will at once go to Sheerness, and in all probability the attempt will be abandoned for this year. Some expectations of a favourable result are entertained from the fact that the cable did not break in deep ocean, but close at the stern of the *Agamemnon*. The private opinion, however, of many persons on board the squadron is that the attempt now will certainly fail, and that success will not be attained until some improvements are effected, not only in the cable itself, but in the means of delivering it.

Should this renewed attempt to submerge the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable prove a failure, scientific men point with more hope to the cable invented by a Mr. Allen, which is but little heavier in the sea than the volume of water it displaces. The conducting material in the centre of the coil is the strength of the cable; it has no external metallic coating. It is strong enough for every purpose (as is asserted), and so light that one ship could carry the whole length of cable required to unite the two worlds, and thus all danger of a mid-ocean splice might be avoided.

The *Times* has published an admirable account of the perils of the *Agamemnon*, by a writer who saw the famous hurricane in the Black Sea on the 14th November, 1854. He testifies that tempest which caught the *Agamemnon* was far more severe than that in the Black Sea. Some extracts from this story will gratify those of our readers who have not seen the longer version. The two "wire" ships started from Plymouth on the 10th June, in the most favourable trim for bad weather. Every contingency but that had been provided for. The British man-of-war had on board 2,840 tons dead-weight; of which 236 were on the upper deck. This coil of wire greatly increased her perils. All went well, however, until the 13th, when a storm set in that endured for nine days. The *Valorous* and *Gorgon* soon parted company; but the *Niagara* for a long time kept in sight. On the night of the 13th, "it was everyone for themselves."

The *Agamemnon* "strained and laboured under her heavy burden as if she were breaking up, and the massive beams under her upper deck coil cracked and snapped with a noise resembling that of small artillery, almost drowning the hideous roar of the wind as it moaned and

howled through the rigging, jerking and straining the little storm-sails as though it meant to tear them from the yards. Those in the improvised cabins on the main deck had little sleep that night, for the upper deck planks above them were working themselves free, as sailors say, and, beyond a doubt, they were infinitely more free than easy, for they groaned under the pressure of the coil with a dreadful roar, and availed themselves of the opportunity to let in a little light, with a good deal of water, at every roll. The sea, too, kept striking with dull heavy violence against the vessel's bows, forcing its way through hawse-holes and ill-closed ports with a heavy slush, and thence hissing and winding aft, it roused the occupants of the cabins aforesaid to a knowledge that their floors were under water, and that the flotsam and jetsam noises they heard beneath, were only caused by their outfit for their voyage taking a cruise of its own in some five or six inches of dirty bilge. Such was Sunday night, and such was a fair average of all the nights throughout the week, varying only from bad to worse. Daybreak on Monday ushered in a fierce gale as ever swept over the Atlantic."

"On the 15th, the *Agamemnon* took to violent pitching, plunging steadily into the trough of the sea as if she meant to break her back and lay the Atlantic cable in a heap. This change in her motion strained and taxed every inch of timber near the coils to the very utmost. It was curious to see how they worked and bent as the *Agamemnon* went at everything she met head first. One time she pitched so heavily as to break one of the main beams of the lower deck, which had to be shored with screwjacks forthwith."

On the 19th, the weather looked better, but appearances proved deceitful.

"At about half-past ten o'clock three or four gigantic waves were seen approaching the ship, coming heavily and slowly on through the mist nearer and nearer, rolling on like hills of green water, with a crown of foam that seemed to double their height. The *Agamemnon* rose heavily to the first, and then went down quickly into the deep trough of the sea, falling over as she did so, so as almost to capsize completely on the port side. There was a fearful crashing as she lay over this way, for everything broke adrift, whether secured or not, and the uproar and confusion were terrific for a minute; then back she came again Jon the starboard beam in the same manner, only quicker, and still deeper than before. Again there was the same noise and crashing, and the officers in the ward room, who knew the danger of the ship, struggled to their feet and opened the door leading to the main deck. Here, for an instant, the scene almost defies description. Amid loud shouts and efforts to save themselves, a confused mass of sailors, boys, and marines, with deck buckets, ropes, ladders, and everything that could get loose, and which had fallen back again to the port side, were being hurled again in a mass across the ship to starboard. Dimly, and only for an instant, could this be seen, with groups of men clinging to the beams with all their might, with a mass of water, which had forced its way in through ports and decks, surging about; and then, with a tremendous crash, as the ship fell still deeper over, the coals stowed on the main deck broke loose, and smashing everything before them, went over among the rest to leeward. The coal dust hid everything on the main deck in an instant, but the crashing could still be heard, going on in all directions, as the lumps and sacks of coal, with stanchions, ladders, and mess tins went leaping about the decks, pouring down the hatchways, and crashing through the glass skylights into the engine room below. Still it was not done, and, surging again over another tremendous wave, the *Agamemnon* dropped down still more to port, and the coals on the starboard side of the lower deck gave way also, and carried everything before them." One marine was buried under them. "Another marine on the lower deck endeavoured to save himself by catching hold of what seemed a ledge in the planks, but, unfortunately, it was only caused by the beams straining apart, and, of course, as the *Agamemnon* righted they closed again, and crushed his fingers flat. . . . The condition of the masts too at this time was a source of much anxiety both to Captain Preedy and Mr. Moriarty, the master. The heavy rolling had strained and slackened the wire shrouds to such an extent that they had become perfectly useless as supports. The lower masts bent visibly at every roll, and once or twice it seemed as if they must go by the board. Unfortunately nothing whatever could be done to relieve this strain by sending down any of the upper spars, since it was only her masts which prevented the ship rolling still more and quicker, and so every one knew that if once they were carried away it might soon be all over with the ship, as then the deck coil could not help going after them. So there was nothing for it but to watch in anxious silence the way they bent and strained, and trust in Providence for the result. . . . Of all on board none had ever seen a fiercer or more dangerous sea than raged throughout that night and the following morning, tossing the *Agamemnon* from side to side like a mere plaything among the waters. The weather was thick and dark. Sleeping was impossible that night on board the *Agamemnon*. Even those in cots were thrown out, from striking against the vessel's side as she pitched. The berths of wood fixed athwartships in the cabins on the main deck, had worked to pieces, chairs and tables were broken, chests of drawers capizized, and a little surf was running over the floors of the cabins themselves, pouring miniature seas into portmanteaus, and breaking over carpet bags of clean linen. Fast as it flowed off by the scuppers it came in faster by the hawseholes and ports, while the beams and knees strained with a doleful noise, as if it was impossible they could hold together much longer; and on the whole it was as miserable and even anxious a night as ever was passed on board any line-of-battle-ship in her Majesty's service. Captain Preedy never left the poop all night, though it was hard work to remain there, even holding on to the poop-rail with both hands."

The next day matters were worse.

"Three or four hours more and the vessel had borne all which she could bear with safety; the masts were rapidly getting worse, the deck coil worked more and more with each tremendous plunge, and, even if both these held, it was evident that the ship itself would soon strain to pieces if the weather continued so. The sea, forcing its way through ports and hawseholes, had accumulated on the lower deck to such an extent that it flooded the stokehole, so that the men could scarcely remain at their posts. Everything went smashing and rolling about. One plunge put all the electrical instru-

ments hors de combat at a blow, and staved some barrels of strong solution of sulphate of copper, which went cruising about, turning all it touched to a light pea green. By and by she began to ship seas. Water came down the ventilators near the funnel into the engine-room. Then a tremendous sea struck her forward, drenching those on deck, and leaving them up to their knees in water, and the least versed on board could see that things were fast going to the bad unless a change took place either in the weather or the condition of the ship. . . . A little after ten o'clock on Monday, the 21st, the aspect of affairs was so alarming that Captain Preedy resolved at all risks to try wearing the ship round on the other tack. It was hard enough to make the words of command audible, but to execute them seemed almost impossible. The ship's head went round enough to leave her broadside on to the seas, and then for a time it seemed as if nothing could be done. All the rolls which she had ever given on the previous day seemed mere trifles compared with her performances then. Of more than 200 men on deck at least 150 were thrown down and falling over from side to side in heaps, while others, holding on to ropes, swung to and fro with every heave. It really seemed as if the last hour of the stout ship had come, and to this minute it seems almost miraculous that her masts held on. Each time she fell over her main chains went deep under water. The lower decks were flooded, and those above could hear by the fearful crashing, audible amid the hoarse roar of the storm, that the coals had got loose again below, and had broken into the engine-room, and were carrying all before them. During these rolls the main deck coil shifted over to such a degree as quite to envelope four men, who, sitting on the top, were trying to wedge it down with beams. One of them was so much jammed by the mass which came over him that he was seriously contused, and had to be removed to the sick-bay, making up the sick-list to forty-five, of which ten were from injuries caused by the rolling of the ship, and very many of the rest from continual fatigue and exposure during the gale. Once round on the starboard tack, and it was seen in an instant that the ship was in no degree relieved by the change. Another heavy sea struck her forward, sweeping clean over the forepart of the vessel, and carrying away the woodwork and platforms which had been placed there round the machinery for under-running. This and a few more plunges were quite sufficient to settle the matter, and at last, reluctantly, Captain Preedy succumbed to the storm he could neither conquer nor contend against."

He therefore ran before the sea. The next day the tempest abated, and the ship beat up for the rendezvous.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

(From the New York Correspondent of the *Daily News*.)

Talking of the South and its interests, there are numerous symptoms of a desire on the part of Virginia to back out of the slave confederacy. The present Governor (Wise) one of the ablest and most influential men in the State, is, as you are perhaps aware, a candidate for the next presidency, and has the good sense to perceive that the north and northwest will in all coming contests turn the scale. His organ, the *Richmond Enquirer*, last week accordingly distinctly warned the cotton States that they must not count upon the co-operation of Virginia any further than her own interest warrants; that she will not sacrifice anything for slavery, and if disunion is talked of, will adhere to the North if she finds it suitable to do so. This is considered indicative of an approaching reaction against the hitherto unbridled license of the pro-slavery zealots. As a set off against this, another Virginia paper, two or three days ago, in a speculation upon the political future of the world, allotted the eastern hemisphere to Russia, and the whole of the west to Virginia.

An important decision in slave law has just been given in Virginia. A man named Poindexter died, leaving some slaves, whom he directed either to be emancipated and sent out of the State, or sold for the benefit of the heir-at-law, as they themselves might choose. The heir-at-law was sought to abrogate this provision of the will. The decisions ever since the revolution have steadily and expressly favoured emancipation, but in this instance the court was equally divided. The case was ordered for re-argument, a fifth judge having ascended the bench in the interval. The counsel for the plaintiff did not seek to deny that the weight of authority was entirely against him, but he rested his case simply on the fact that public opinion had in recent times undergone an entire change on the subject of slavery; and that the revolutionary statesmen, whose opinions on the subject the courts had always sought to embody in their decisions, were mistaken both as to the morality of the institution and its influence upon the material prosperity of the country, that public opinion and recent legislation at present discountenances emancipation to such a degree that testamentary directions favouring it should be set aside, as contrary to public policy. Strange as it may appear, the majority of the court coincided with him, so that no man in Virginia can henceforward evince his gratitude or ease his conscience by manumitting his slaves by will. The Virginia papers pronounce the decision the most important one which has been made on this subject since that of Lord Mansfield.

SIR EDWARD AND LADY BULWER LYTTON.

The following correspondence relates to a compromise in regard to Lady Bulwer Lytton, which will prevent a great public scandal, connected with the domestic affairs of a leading member of the Cabinet. It appears from the correspondence, that this result, which is said to be perfectly satisfactory to Lady Lytton, is due to the intervention of Lord Shaftesbury, who holds the laborious but honorary office of unpaid Chairman of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lunacy, and was appealed to by all parties. The

noble earl's kind and considerate award restores the mother to liberty, and places her under the protection of her own son, a measure obviously calculated to soothe excited feelings, and one which has enabled Dr. Conolly to agree with Dr. Winslow in approving of the removal of temporary restraint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir.—As the son of Lady Bulwer Lytton, with the best right to speak on her behalf, and so obviously with the best means of information as to warrant the hope that my simple assertion will be at once believed in the matter to which I am compelled to refer, I beg to say that the statements which have appeared in some of the public journals are exaggerated and distorted, and that they are calculated to convey to the public mind impressions the most erroneous and unjust. As was natural, I put myself in constant communication with my mother, and with the gentleman with whose family, in his private house, she was placed (for I beg distinctly to state she was never for a moment taken to a lunatic asylum), and I carried out the injunctions of my father, who confided to me implicitly every arrangement which my affection could suggest, and enjoined me to avail myself of the advice of Lord Shaftesbury in whatever was judged best and kindest to Lady Lytton.

My mother is now with me, free from all restraint, and about, at her own wish, to travel for a short time, in company with myself and a female friend and relation of her own selection.

From the moment my father felt compelled to authorise those steps which have been made the subject of so much misrepresentation, his anxiety was to obtain the opinion of the most experienced and able physicians, in order that my mother should not be subject to restraint for one moment longer than was strictly justifiable. Such was his charge to me.

The certificates given by Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Conolly are subjoined; and I ought to add that Dr. Conolly was the physician whom my father had requested to see Lady Lytton; that Dr. Forbes Winslow was consulted by my mother's legal advisers; and I felt anxious to obtain the additional authority of the opinion of the latter gentleman, and requested my friend Mr. Edwin James to place himself in communication with him. I trust that such journals as have given publicity to partial and inaccurate statements will do me the justice to publish this communication, to which I need add no more than to say that this painful matter has been arranged, as it ought to be, by the members of the family, whom it exclusively regards.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT B. LYTTON.

1, Park-lane, July 17.

(Copy No. 1.)

TO EDWIN JAMES, ESQ., Q.C.

Sir,—Having, at your request, examined Lady B. Lytton this day as to her state of mind, I beg to report to you that, in my opinion, it is such as to justify her liberation from restraint.

I think it but an act of justice to Sir Edward B. Lytton to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was advised to consult, the course which he has pursued throughout these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L.

23, Cavendish-square, July 16.

(Copy No. 2.)

London, July 17.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the decided opinion which I felt it my duty to express with reference to Lady Lytton after my visit to her at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and which, I need not repeat, justified the course you adopted, I have much satisfaction in hearing of the arrangements which have been made for her leaving their family in the society of her son and her female friend.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very faithfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. CONOLLY, M.D.

To the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer
Lytton, Bart., M.P., &c.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

To supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Inglis to the judicial bench of Scotland, an election for Stamford took place on Saturday, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., being the only candidate. Sir Stafford, in the course of his speech returning thanks, maintained that there was nothing whatever in the spirit of Conservatism that was opposed to progress; on the contrary, it was an essential part of the Conservative spirit that it should be progressive with the wants of the times. It was absurd to suppose that there could be any danger in promoting well-considered and judicious changes. The danger rather lay in neglecting to make them at the proper time, and thereby causing the dammed-up stream to burst its bounds, and to create havoc and ruin where it ought to be introducing fertility and improvement.

It is pretty generally understood that Mr. Townsend, on account of the complicated state of his affairs, will retire from the representation of Greenwich as soon as the Oaths Bill becomes law, and that then Alderman Salomons will come forward as a candidate in compliance with the promise contained in his address. The friends of Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., who represented Greenwich in the last Parliament, are on the alert. Amongst the Conservative party, Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is freely spoken of as a candidate. It is stated that the leading members of the "Townsend League" strongly advocate the signing of a requisition to Mr. Cobden, to request him to become a candidate.

Mr. J. P. Murrough, the late member for Bridport, is announced as the Liberal candidate for the representation of Guildford. Mr. Onslow, a gentleman with some local influence, has come forward in the pure Whig interest.

Mr. Philip Oxenden Papillon has been accepted by

the heads of the Conservative party at Colchester, as a suitable candidate to be proposed in the event of a general election, with Mr. T. J. Miller, one of the present sitting members.

Major Edwards, M.P., declining a summons to resign his seat for Beverley, Mr. E. Auchmuty Glover, the late member, who was turned out by the House of Commons, writes to him:—"What would the world think of the honour and spirit of a man who married a woman after having learned from her own lips that her confidence and her love were another's? What will be thought of a man who persists in representing a constituency, though well aware he was elected *au pis aller*, and that all their confidence, esteem, and I may even add their affections, still cling to and cluster round another?"

GROSS IGNORANCE OF THE ADVISERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON MEDICAL MATTERS.

The following letter, in reference to the Public Health Act, has been forwarded to Mr. Walpole, Secretary for the Home Department:

89, Great Russell-street, London, July 8, 1858.

Sir.—The burden of your official duties makes it a duty not to trespass upon your attention except in cases of the highest interest. Such a case is the one which causes me now to intrude.

I have occupied upwards of twenty years the office of medical director of the Royal Jennerian Society. I have vaccinated upwards of 120,000 children. It may be inferred that I know something of vaccination, of which I am a determined advocate. Nevertheless I am convinced that the faith of the public in vaccination has lessened, is lessening, and will lessen, and I am further convinced that logical grounds exist for this want of faith.

Any attempt to force vaccination on a doubting public is unwise and unjust, at least until an inquiry be instituted into the grounds of such doubt: and when an attempt was made last session to devise measures to enforce the Compulsory Vaccination Act, such attempt was resisted, and a virtual promise was given by the Government that no legislation should be permitted in relation thereto, till an inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons had taken place.

The necessity that no legislation to enforce a compulsory act should take place till such inquiry had been instituted was rendered essential by the fact, that the Vaccination Act did not provide the means for insuring that vaccination should be protective against small pox: the act required the medical vaccinator to give a certificate of protection (to the party vaccinated) on the eighth day after vaccination, whereas no one can be asserted to be protected by vaccination until the fourteenth day after the introduction of the vaccine virus into the system, when, and when only, the formation of a perfect *vaccine crust* or scab presents the guarantee; it often happens, that though the vaccine *vesicle* may appear on the eighth day perfect as a vesicle, it fails to undergo the changes necessary to produce a perfect vaccine crust.

Seeing that this is the case, and seeing that a well-grounded doubt of the efficacy of vaccination prevails in the public mind, and seeing further that a virtual promise was made, last session, to the effect already stated, I appeal, sir, to your sense of justice (the act is compulsory), and to your position as a statesman, and to inquire of you whether the Clause 8th in the Public Health Act, ought to have gained admission in that act. And further let me add, if that clause be allowed to stand and be put in action, a degree of ill will will be created, and an interference with the liberty of opinion will be produced, which will be in direct opposition to that regulated freedom, which it has been the happiness of the people of this country so long to enjoy, and which they will not readily dispense with.

And further, the enforcement of this clause will do injury to the working of the registration of births, for multitudes will refuse to register the births of their children, when such registration will subject them to the intrusion of the registrar, &c., as this clause provides.

Recognising as I do the urbanity with which you, by the testimony of all, have performed the duties of your office, I feel less difficulty in presenting these facts to your attention.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN EPPS, M.D.

To the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., P.C.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne. On Thursday the Queen and family went in the *Fairy* for a cruise. On Friday the Queen and Prince Consort went up the Southampton river in the *Fairy* as far as Netley. The Prince landed to view the works at the Military Hospital. On Saturday Prince Leiningen and the Earl and Countess of Derby arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Amongst the other visitors have been the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Lyons.

The officers' quarters at Dover Castle are intended as a residence for the Prince of Wales and his military instructors, his royal highness being destined for the profession of a soldier.—*Dover Chronicle*.

The Duke of Cambridge contemplated occupying Gloucester House. The Duke now possesses 12,000*l.* a year by a grant from Parliament, 5,000*l.* a year as Commander-in-Chief, 2,000*l.* a year as Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers, his inheritance from his father, and the property bequeathed him by his aunt, the late Duchess of Gloucester.—*Court Journal*.

A marriage is on the *tapis* between the granddaughter of the Duchess of Kent, Princess Feodore

* CLAUSE 8 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—Proceedings for penalties under the act for the time being enforced on the subject of vaccination, may be taken on the complaint of any registrar employed for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, public vaccinator or officer authorized by the board of guardians, or by the overseers respectively, and the cost of such proceedings shall be defrayed out of the common fund of the union, or out of the poor-rates of any parish not included in a union.

of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and a member of one of the reigning Ducal Houses of Saxony.

It is, we hear, in contemplation to inaugurate the emancipation of the Jews by a great political banquet. The Liberal party regard the question as a sort of neutral ground meeting.—*Weekly Despatch*.

Robert Knox, Esq., the late editor of the *Morning Herald*, has been nominated Secretary to the Mixed Commission at the Cape. The salary and emoluments are worth about 800*l.* per annum.

The Rev. Mr. May, of the Brewers' School, Trinity-square, has resigned his office as master.

The *Gazette* of Friday announces that the Queen has appointed Major-General Peel, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Viscount Melville, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, Lieut.-General Sir G. Wetherall, Major-General G. Montgomerie, Major-General Hancock, Colonel Burton, and Colonel Tait to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the organisation of the army at present serving, in the pay, and under the control of the East India Company.

The *Gazette* also announces that the Queen has appointed James Aspinall Turner, Esq., Col. French, and Henry Selfe, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the store and clothing depots at Weedon, Woolwich, and Tower—that her Majesty has commanded that Major-General Outram be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in consideration of his eminent services in India,—and that the Queen has granted a Baronetcy to Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence, Bengal Civil Service (eldest son of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence), and to his heirs male, with remainder in default of issue to Henry Waldemar Lawrence (brother to Alexander) and his heirs male.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner, before the close of the session, will take place at the Ship, at Greenwich, next Saturday. It was thought that the session might have been brought to a close at the end of the ensuing week after, but it is now thought more likely that the prorogation, which will be by commission, cannot take place till Tuesday, the 3rd of August. It is not unlikely that the Cherbourg demonstration may be put off to the day originally fixed.—*Observer*.

Dr. Andrew Smith, Director-General of the Medical Department of the army, is to be made a Knight-Commander of the Bath. It is understood that he will retire into private life. It seems that he will be succeeded by Mr. Alexander, a medical officer who distinguished himself by fitness and power of endurance in the Crimea, and who has since been an active member of the famous Military Medical Commission. This is admitted to be an excellent appointment.

A new quarterly review, backed by a powerful political party, is announced to appear in the course of the autumn, and is, we hear, to be published by Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street.—*Morning Post*.

The Government have conferred a pension of 100*l.* upon the widow of John Hogan, the sculptor.

The Queen has granted a pension of 50*l.* per annum to Mr. John Bolton Rogerson, of Manchester, author of "Rhyme, Romance, and Reverie," and other works. For some time past Mr. Rogerson has partially lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, so that he is quite incapacitated from the pursuits of active industry.

The Earl of Derby has placed Mr. J. B. Lindsey, Electrician, on the Literary and Scientific Pension List, for 100*l.* per annum.

On the recommendation of Lord Derby a pension of 100*l.* a year has been granted from the Royal bounty to Mr. William Desborough Cooley, who has laboured earnestly and successfully as a scientific *littérateur*, and whose whole life has been devoted to geographical investigations of great interest, his researches being principally directed to the unknown regions of Central Africa.

On Wednesday Mr. Inglis, late M.P. for Stamford, having taken the oaths, was robed, and took his seat on the Scottish bench under the title of Lord Glencorse.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained M. Guizot and a select party at dinner on Friday evening at their mansion in Berkeley-square.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, accompanied by Mrs. Tennyson and his youthful sons, has arrived at Little Holland House, from his seat, Farringford, Isle of Wight.

The *Herald* understands that two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a troop of artillery will be despatched immediately to reinforce our army in India.

The Government, upon the recommendation of the law officers of the Crown, have determined to put an end to the proceedings against Thomas Allsop, and to withdraw the offer of the reward for his apprehension.

Miscellaneous News.

DEATH IN A DIVING APPARATUS.—On Friday a mason, named Oppey, employed as a diver in building the new Admiralty pier, at Dover, lost his life by opening a valve in his diving dress. He had gone down for the first time, and becoming oppressed, he opened the valve, by which water got into his helmet. When lifted up he was quite dead.

COTTON IN AFRICA.—A letter received by the Cotton Supply Association from Mr. R. D. Ross, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, states emphatically that cotton, which is indigenous to Africa, and grows abundantly in Ashantee, might be obtained equal to that of Georgia, both in quantity and quality. The natives have from time immemorial woven their own

cloths, but now prefer those of Manchester. Mr. Ross thinks the Africans would readily profit by instruction, and that Africa would ere long compete with the slave states of America if capitalists would establish an organisation in central districts to purchase and prepare for export all the cotton, which the natives should be left to grow themselves.

THE RECENT FIREWORK EXPLOSION.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims by the recent firework explosion in the Westminster-road was opened on Friday, but the proceedings were adjourned till August 6. The inhabitants of the parish have memorialised Government to introduce a measure prohibiting such factories in populous neighbourhoods. The total number of persons injured was 315.

A MURDER was perpetrated on Saturday in Hastings-street, St. Pancras-road; the victim Eliza Smith; the assassin, her husband—a man of intemperate habits. He furiously attacked his wife, beating her head in, and left her insensible, all the occupants dreading to interfere. She was removed to St. Pancras workhouse in a cab, but expired soon after her admission. The murderer has got away, but the police are after him.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP.—The Lord Mayor on Saturday issued his precept to the various livery companies for a "Common hall to be holden on Saturday next, to elect a fit and able person to fill the office of Chamberlain for the remainder of the present year in the room of Sir J. Key, Bart, deceased." Up to Saturday night the only candidate in the field was Mr. Benjamin Scott, secretary to the Bank of London, over whom Sir John Key at the last election triumphed only by a small majority. Alderman Copeland is now announced as a candidate.

MEDICAL INTOLERANCE.—The following resolution (says a correspondent) was passed last week at a full meeting of our liberal medical men at the Devon and Exeter Hospital:—"That the members of the profession, considering the practice of homœopathy in all instances to be either a delusion or a deception, pledge themselves neither to meet in consultation, nor to attend in conjunction with, homœopathic practitioners; and the members of this branch will avoid meeting in consultation or referring their patients to any member of the profession who knowingly violates the spirit of this resolution."—Fifty allopathic practitioners to one homœopath!

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. Having taken into consideration the Government measure for the amendment of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, approved of it except of the fifth section, which enables the board to appoint a committee of six members, of whom the chairman shall be one, and of whom the quorum should be three, to execute the works requisite for the drainage of the metropolis. Mr. H. L. Taylor moved that the number should be fifteen, with a quorum of seven. The motion was carried unanimously; and it was determined that several of the members of the board should accompany the chairman to have an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to impress upon him the absolute necessity for the proposed increase.

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.—A fearful railway collision took place on the London and North-Western Railway, at Longwood, near Huddersfield, on Monday. A train of coal-waggons arrived at this station, and had shunted two trucks while the engine was being turned from the points on to the main line, when the passenger train from Leeds to Manchester ran into the waggons standing on the line. The force of the collision was such that the engine was seriously damaged, and three third-class carriages much injured, the whole of the divisions of the compartments being forced out. One truck and the guard van were smashed to atoms. Upwards of 20 persons were either more or less injured—some of them very seriously—one of them is not expected to recover.

PERILS OF THE PEERS.—On Friday night, whilst the Earl of Ellenborough was addressing the House of Lords on the 12th clause of the India Bill, a portion of the ornamental work of the ceiling fell with a considerable noise, and caused some interruption of the discussion. The fragment, which was of sufficient size and weight to do serious mischief, fell on the front opposition bench below the gangway, between the Earl of Shelburne and Lord Templemore. Although some apprehension might naturally be entertained that some further contiguous portion of the work might give way, the noble earl continued to occupy the same seat for a considerable time. The fragment which gave way was a portion of that part of the roof which is inscribed with the words, "Dieu et mon Droit," in Gothic characters.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A list of the employés in the British Museum has just been published. It includes Mr. Panizzi, the head librarian, who receives a salary of 1,200*l.* (as librarian and secretary), and who was appointed in 1831; the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, first-class assistant (printed books), with 300*l.* salary; Mr. Coventry K. Patmore (author of "The Angel in the House"), with 210*l.*; Rev. J. B. M'Caul, with 210*l.*; Sir F. Madden, keeper of manuscripts, with a salary of 600*l.*; Rev. H. J. Clarke, second-class assistant in the manuscript department, with 150*l.*; Professor R. Owen (Natural History), with 800*l.*; Dr. J. E. Gray ("keeper" in the Zoological Department), with 600*l.*; and many others, who receive salaries varying from 150*l.* to 600*l.*, 800*l.*, and 1,200*l.* a year. The new scale of salaries for assistants, transcribers, and attendants, is also published. Their salaries have been generally raised, and they begin at a higher rate. Then follows a memorial of certain first-class assistants, urging that according to the new scale of salaries the past services of tried men are not duly taken into account, and praying for a recognition of the claims

of length of service. This was referred by the trustees to the sub-committee of finance, who on the 29th of May last "strongly recommended the standing committee of trustees to decline complying with the application of this memorial." Of course this recommendation will be adopted.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Wednesday resumed the discussion of the petition to the House of Commons against the India Bill, which it strongly condemns. The petition terminates with a prayer to the effect that the bill may not pass, and that the Company may be heard by counsel against the bill and on defence of its rights and privileges. It was adopted against the wish of the directors present, who stood neuter. At this meeting Sir Frederick Currie read the joint opinion of Sir R. Bethell and Mr. Wigram on the question of the powers left to the Company. It stated that, although the Company was not absolutely abolished, yet, there were no powers retained to them by which they could in any way effectually act as a corporate body. Dr. Maine was out of town, and did not, therefore, sign the opinion.

THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The funds of the society have received an addition of nearly 2,000*l.* in subscriptions obtained during seven days. Amongst recent contributions have been 700*l.* from Miss Burdett Coutts, 500*l.* from Messrs. T. and R. Barnes; also those of Mr. J. C. Harter, 250*l.*; Messrs. S. Radcliffe and Sons, Oldham, 250*l.*; Mr. R. Platt, Staleybridge, 200*l.*; Messrs. Loyd, Entwistle, and Co., 150*l.*; and 100*l.* each from Messrs. Potters and Norris, Sir B. Heywood and Co., Mr. S. Mendel, and Messrs. Malcolmson Brothers, of Portlaw, Ireland. The canvass is still proceeding satisfactorily. The committee intend shortly to make public the more valuable communications received as to the prospects of cotton cultivation in different parts of the world, and also to exhibit at the offices an extensive collection of cotton samples from various countries, with machines for cleaning, &c.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—We believe there is no longer any doubt respecting the appropriation of the entire building in Trafalgar-square to the purposes of a National Gallery. The present Government have resolved to bring forward a full and comprehensive plan next year for the purpose of providing in this excellent site a building worthy of the nation, and of the purposes for which it will be designed. We are glad to learn that Mr. Disraeli will take this affair out of the hands of Lord John Manners; and we shall look forward with some expectation to the plan proposed by the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Government can easily obtain the barracks in the rear of the gallery, and the public will not refuse the money to build barracks in a more open space. The large area upon which the old buildings belonging to the St. Martin's Workhouse stand can, we should think, be easily secured. When a suitable building shall be provided, the other public galleries can be removed to it, and make the nucleus of a really valuable collection. We shall be no longer at a loss to lodge the Vernon, the Sheepshanks, and the Turner bequests—and we can also add the Dulwich collection, and the best pictures from Hampton Court, where, or at Kensington, the proposed portrait gallery can be collected.—*Observer.*

Law and Police.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.—A small boy, seven years old, was caught drawing a pocket handkerchief, and carried before the Thames-street magistrate. Mr. Selfe questioned the boy, who said, "My father is at sea; my mother is a thief, I think, Sir." Mr. Selfe—"What makes you think your mother is a thief?" Boy—"I know she is; she goes out every day thieving." Mr. Selfe—"And she sends you out thieving, I am afraid." The boy looked at the magistrate and was silent. The boy was remanded that he might, if possible, be sent to a reformatory instead of to prison.

ACTION AGAINST THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—Mrs. Swinfen has brought an action against the Lord Chancellor. An issue had been directed by the Court of Chancery to try the validity of the will of Samuel Swinfen, in which he bequeathed an estate of 60,000*l.* to his widow. The will was impeached by the defendant as heir-at-law. The case came on for trial in the spring of 1856, at Stafford, when a compromise was entered into between counsel on both sides. Under this arrangement the defendant was to secure to Mrs. Swinfen an annuity of 3,000*l.* a-year. Mrs. Swinfen, however, was exceedingly dissatisfied, and refused to give her consent, but did not for some time openly repudiate it. The Master of the Rolls gave judgment, directing that there should be a new trial to test the validity of the will. This cause is to come on for trial at the forthcoming Stafford assizes. Mrs. Swinfen has been advised to bring the action against Lord Chelmsford with the view of recovering damages against him, for having, as her counsel, entered into a compromise, as she alleges, in distinct defiance of her authority.

EXTRAORDINARY DECEPTION.—On Thursday the master of the West London Union attended before Sir Peter Laurie at the Guildhall, accompanied by a young Scotch girl named Margaret Robinson, when a statement was read to his worship purporting to reveal and iniquitous attempt at procuration. The girl declared she had been decoyed away from Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, to London, under pretence of receiving a Government passage to Australia. Arrived in London, she was conveyed to the house of Madame Da Silva, where she was only saved from being drugged by her own firmness,

after which she got out of the house, and ultimately found refuge in the union. Much sympathy was excited by the narrative, and Sir P. Laurie directed extraordinary measures to be adopted for tracing the supposed delinquents. But the girl was again brought up on Saturday, when it turned out that the whole of the pathetic story was an artful invention of her own, or rather a clever adaptation to her own history of what was true in the case of another Scotch girl. She fully confesses her deception, and appeared, as well she might be, greatly abashed.

Gleanings.

A peerage has, it is said, been offered to Sir John Lawrence, with 2,000*l.* a-year.

Happiness grows at our own fireside, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.—*Jerrold.*

Death has deprived Mr. Macready, the celebrated tragedian, of his only surviving child, a daughter, just entering into womanhood.

The *Union* learns on the best authority that, during the past twelve months, at least 13,000 persons have communicated at St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

The Mayor of Oxford (Isaac Grubb, Esq.) has been served with a *mandamus* to show cause why he should not take the oath of the University.

Four colossal couchant lions are to be placed on the radial pedestals of the Nelson column, in Trafalgar-square, at a cost of 6,000*l.*

Dr. Gilchrist, whose will was last week before the House of Lords, left England for France in 1834, to escape "needy and greedy blood-relations, all sighing for his death."

London is being encircled with telegraphic wires from the house-tops, in the style of Paris. The first experiment was made lately by laying two wires across the river.

The *Manchester Courier* records the laying of the foundation-stone, at Wigan, of a new place of worship for a sect calling themselves the "Disciples of Jesus Christ."

A photographic artist has succeeded in photographing a mortar-shell in its ascending flight, sufficiently intense to print from it. He calls particular attention to the fact that "the likeness of the human head dominates in the smoke."

Some people were talking with Jerrold about a gentleman as celebrated for the intensity as for the shortness of his friendships. "Yes," said Jerrold, "his friendships are so warm, that he no sooner takes them up than he puts them down again."

The famous comet of Charles V., which has been so long missing, has at length made its appearance. Professor Donati, of Florence, certifies that he saw it for the first time on July 2. He has observed it frequently since; it looms daily larger and more luminous, and he expects that from the middle of August to September it will be visible to the naked eye.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—There is but one disease the fountain of all others—bad blood—and there is but one infallible remedy for it—Holloway's Pills. The blood is the life of life. There can be nothing in the system permanently or radically unsound, while that vital fluid is perfectly pure and rightly tempered. Firm flesh, a brilliant complexion, a quick and powerful digestion, an elasticity of the animal spirits, and a consciousness of health and strength, are a few of the innumerable advantages attendant on purity of the blood, a blessing which every one can obtain who will take freely these inestimable pills.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabic Food. Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty year's indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Dr. Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten year's dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 34,210. Dr. Shorland, of dropsy and debility.—Cure No. 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure No. 42,116. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength.—Cure No. 36,418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 26,418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.—Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurster of consumption.—Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., Barrister, of paralysis.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurster, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food."]

BIRTHS.

SHERIDAN.—July 12, at Belgrave-house, Parson's-green, Middlesex, the wife of H. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

GAMMAN.—July 19, at 11, Shore-road, Hackney, the wife of Mr. Henry Gamman, of a son.

PARNELL.—July 19, at 3, Devonshire-terrace, Camden-road, Mrs. R. G. Parnell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

YELVERTON-FORBES.—June 26, at the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, near Edinburgh, the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, Major Royal Artillery, second son of Viscount Avonmore, to Emily Marianne, widow of Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S.

CECIL-JOHNSON.—July 8, at the Independent Chapel, Handsworth, Birmingham, by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., the Rev. Edward G. Cecil, of Nottingham, to Martha Luck-

man, youngest daughter of Mr. T. L. Johnson, of Soho-park, Birmingham.

TAYLOR—ADAMS.—July 13, at Hamilton, by the Rev. Dr. Keith, Mr. Alex. Taylor, to Susan, eldest daughter of Edward Adams, Esq., Hamilton.

GAVIN—NORTHCROFT.—July 13, in the Cathedral, Bangor, by the Rev. W. F. Sanders, Vicar of Watford, Northamptonshire, the Rev. John Henry Gavin, of Hyde, near Manchester, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Northcroft, of Egham, Surrey.

ADAMS—GOODWIN.—July 14, at Hitchin, by the Rev. Stephen Read, Mr. William Adams, of Wisbeach, to Fanny Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Goodwin, Esq., of Hitchin.

RADSTOCK—CALCRAFT.—July 16, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lord Radstock, to Susan Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Hale Calcraft, Esq., M.P., and Lady Caroline Calcraft.

MOORE—MOORE.—July 17, at St. Mary's, Edge-hill, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. R. Connor, Mr. H. H. Moore, of Rochedale, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. T. Moore, of Liverpool.

MUZIO—HARTLEY.—July 19, at the parish church of St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. William Bullock, B.A., Edward, third son of James Muio, Esq., of 21, Grove-villas, Highbury, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of James Hartley, Esq., of Walthamstow.

DEATHS.

IRONS.—May 23, at Gusto, Grackpore, from the effects of fever brought on by severe service, Herbert William Irons, H.E.I.C.S., serving with H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, eldest son of William I. Irons, D.D., Vicar of Brompton, Mid-disses, in his eighteenth year.

COCKS.—July 9, Mr. Cocks, of Chigwell-row, Essex, and Mile-end, of bronchitis, in his seventy-first year.

AYRE.—July 10, at Hull, Margaret, wife of Joseph Ayre, M.D., in her seventy-sixth year.

BRINDLE.—July 12, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, Ann Brindle, in the seventy-second year of her age.

KNOTT.—July 14, at Woodcroft, Cuckfield, Sussex, Amelia, youngest daughter of the late George Knott, Esq., of Bohun-lodge, East Barnet, Herts, in her eighteenth year.

SIMPSON.—July 14, at his residence, Clougha-cottage, Quernmore, near Lancaster, John Simpson, Esq., of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, in his seventy-sixth year.

KEY.—July 15, at his residence, Manor-house, Streatham, Sir John Key, Bart., Chamberlain of London, aged sixty-four years.

TYLER.—July 18, Hannah Phipps, the beloved wife of Wat William Tyler, Esq., 24, Holloway-place, Holloway, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

FARMER.—July 18, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, Hester, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Farmer, in the seventieth year of her age. The deceased spent thirty years in the service of the late Rev. John Foster. Her sister, Ann Brindle, entered the service of Mrs. Snook (the mother of Mrs. Foster) in the year 1805, and remained in the same house (now occupied by Dr. Stenson) fifty-two years, faithfully serving three generations.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

During the week the funds have showed an upward tendency, and investments to a moderate amount have been effected during the last few days, as usual after the payment of the dividends. The fine weather, the easy state of the Money Market, and the extensive influx of specie, of which a considerable portion is retained here, have also contributed to stimulate confidence. The funds closed today at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., assisted by a speculative purchase of 100,000*l.* stock.

At the Bank there is no increase in the demand for money. In the open market a fair amount of business was done, the rates remaining as before, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for choice bills.

The imports of the precious metals during the week have been to the extent of 1,065,000*l.* The exports have been inconsiderable. The long-delayed *Royal Charter* screw-steamer arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. She had 220 passengers, a full cargo, and 402,000*l.* worth of gold, of which 30,400*l.* were in sovereigns. The 571,700*l.* in Australian gold brought by the *Royal Charter* and *Shooting Star* was delivered on Saturday, and 130,000*l.* was sent into the Bank.

The Foreign Stock Market is firm. In the market for English Railway Stocks improved prices were in many cases established. It is said that the next dividend of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and that of the Midland Company at least four-and-a-quarter per cent. per annum.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, the choice of assignees was perfected in the case of Messrs. Skeen and Freeman, timber brokers, of Old Broad-street. A trader debtor's summons for 2,000*l.* has been taken out against Messrs. Calvert and Co., brewers, and four of the parties in the firm have signed an admission of the debt. If it be not paid within eight days they will have committed an act of bankruptcy, provided a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy shall be filed against them within two months.

Increased activity has been apparent during the past week in the general business of the port of London. The number of ships announced inwards at the Custom House from foreign ports amounted to 300. There were 6 from Ireland, and 226 colliers. Those entered outwards amounted to 138, while the clearances were 126, besides 18 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 7 vessels—viz., 3 to Port Philip, of 2,894 tons; 2 to Adelaide, of 1,405 tons; 1 to Sydney, of 1,287 tons; and 1 to New Zealand, of 676 tons; making a total of 6,262 tons.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts during the past week intimate that on the whole there has been a partial revival in business, although in some localities the late improvement has not been altogether supported. The operations in Manchester have been on a

limited scale, but with rather an improving tendency. At Birmingham the transactions show no important increase, but the rates in the various departments have been supported with firmness. From Leicester, Bradford, and Halifax the accounts are more encouraging, especially as they indicate no sudden, but steady and decided, progress. At Nottingham the markets have been generally inactive, but at Huddersfield a greater demand has existed for winter goods. In consequence of the expected visit of her Majesty to Leeds there has been increased animation, and it is thought that as the season advances operations will become more extended. The accounts from Sheffield and Wolverhampton are not favourable, and in Dublin the extent of activity has been less noticeable.

arrival of a much smaller number of half-fat stock than during the greater part of last month. There was rather a large show of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its general quality was inferior, consequently the prices realised were very low. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. For all breeds we had a dull inquiry, and in some instances, prices were 3d per lb. lower than on Monday last. The fall, however, was almost wholly confined to the inferior breeds. The top figure for beef was 4d per lb. From Lincolnshire and Leicestershire we received 1,500 shorthorns; from Norfolk and Suffolk, 1,450 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 220 of various breeds; from Scotland, 65 Scots; and from Ireland, 100 oxen. Compared with Monday last, the show of sheep was only moderate, though seasonably good. However, the bulk of the supply was inferior. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled steady, and prices generally were well supported. Lambs, the supply of which was somewhat extensive, were in fair request, at full quotations. About 1,100 came to hand from Ireland. We were well supplied with calves, which moved off slowly at last Monday's currency. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. The supply was tolerably extensive.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		Per Sibs. to sink the Offal.
Notes issued	£50,721,595	a. d. a. d.
Government Debt	£11,015,100	2 10 to 3 0
Other Securities	8,486,900	3 4 3 6
Gold Bullion	16,246,596	3 8 4 0
Silver Bullion	—	4 2 4 3
	£50,721,595	2 10 to 3 0

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		Per Sibs. by the carcass.
Proprietors' Capital	£14,555,000	a. d. a. d.
Rest	3,261,710	2 10 to 3 2
Public Deposits	2,525,291	3 4 3 6
Other Deposits	15,616,388	3 8 4 0
Seven Day and other Bills	841,828	3 10 to 4 0
	£50,708,217	2 10 to 3 0

July 15, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 16, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

APPLEFORD, R. P., Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, cement manufacturer, July 22, August 20.

SMALL, J., Pangbourne, innkeeper, July 23, August 27.

SKEEN, E. A., Montague-street, Spitalfields, timber merchant, July 29, August 27.

KITSON, J., Stoke-upon-Trent, licensed victualler, July 29, August 19.

SHINTON, J., Wolverhampton, tea merchant, July 29, August 19.

INGHAM, W., Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper, August 2 and 27.

ROBY, R., Liverpool, licensed victualler, July 27, August 23.

WORMALD, T., Manchester, licensed victualler, July 27, August 24.

THORPE, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer, July 30, August 20.

Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

COX, J., William-street, Camden-road, and Park-terrace, Regent's-park, wool dealer, July 30, August 27.

CRABTREE, S., Vine-street, York-road, Lambeth, builder, July 30, August 27.

ROSS, M., Manchester, boot and shoe manufacturer, August 3 and 31.

HALEY, W., Leeds, hatter, August 6, September 3.

BERRY, E., Birkenhead, hotel keeper, July 29, August 23.

GARSIDE, T., Ashton-under-Lyne, licensed victualler, August 6 and 27.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 19.

The English wheat supply was very moderate this morning, but the arrivals of foreign having been large last week, and the weather for harvest continuing to be favourable, prices of both descriptions were 1s to 2s per quarter lower to day, with a slow trade at the reduction. Country flour 1s per sack cheaper, and in American less doing. Grinding barley in good demand, and the turn dearer. Beans and peas firm. We had a good arrival of oats, nearly all from Russian ports, but the trade was more active at Friday's quotations. Linseed and cakes fully as dear.

BRITISH. FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 46	Danzig	50 to 54
Ditto White	48 50	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	Pomerania, Red	46 48
Scotch	42 46	Rostock	46 48
Rye	32 34	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Barley, malting	28 30	East Friesland	42 44
Distilling	27 28	Petersburg	40 44
Malt (pale)	66 68	Riga and Archangel	38 40
Beans, mazagan	—	Mariopolis	42 44
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	28 30
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Maple	44 46	Danish	27 30
Boilers	—	Swedish	25 26
Tares (English new)	68 70	Odessa	24 25
Foreign	66 68	Beans—	—
Oats (English new)	26 27	Horse	42 44
Flour, town made, per sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	46 48
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	44 46
Black Sea	52 54	Oats	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	21 28
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	21 28
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112lbs. English	—	Danish	20 25
German	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 26
French	—	Swedish	25 26
American	—	Petersburg	21 23
Linseed Cakes, 13 <i>lb</i> to 14 <i>lb</i> os	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Rape Cakes, 61 <i>lb</i> to 72 <i>lb</i> os per last	—	New York	22 25
Rapeseed, 34 <i>lb</i> to 35 <i>lb</i> os per last	—	Spanish, per sack	—
		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

SEEDS, Monday, July 19.—The export demand for cloverseed has been scarcely so active during the past week, but some few parcels have been taken at the values of Monday. Samples of new trefoil are in market, of fine quality, for which 2*s* is asked, but sales have not yet been made. New trifolium and new rapeseed are also to hand, both of fine quality; the former found buyers at the late values of old. Trifolium is not yet wanted, and buyers hold off. Canaryseed fully maintains its value, with short supply.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6*d* to 7*d*; household ditto, 6*d* to 6*d*.

Advertisements.

**COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-
LOAR'S IS THE BEST.**—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?" Try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the **BEST TEAS and COFFEES**, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and 4lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d. JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and the manufactory, 398, Euston-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST BACON.—BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now selling at 9d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and Westphalia Hams, 8d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d. each or 3s. 8d. per half-dozen; Bath Chaps, 7d.; Cheddar Loaf, Cheese, 6d. and 7d. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7d. and 8d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 23s. per ton net for the **BEST SCREENED COALS**, as supplied by them to her Majesty 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

BEST COALS, 23s. GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend Coals, screened, at 23s. or Good Seconds at 22s. per ton, for cash.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

**COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-
BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and
COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND,** the best House Coals, 22s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 21s.; Silkestone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivaled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

DOBISON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farine of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLEVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s. 6d. and 10s. each.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.**
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**WEAK LEGS, KNEES, and ANKLES.—
BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS** are the best that can be made; they give support, are durable, and may be washed. Prices from 7s. 6d. Trusses fitted from 10s. 6d., by W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street. A female in attendance.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM.—Established 1845.—Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Limbs, Ringworm, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Wounds, and all external Diseases of the Skin, will find certain and immediate relief from using this valuable curative, the properties of which are truly surprising, and not being a greasy compound, is as pleasant in its use as Eau de Cologne. Read Testimonials, to be had gratis.

MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward Disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition, and being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor (L. Wild, successor to), Measam and Co., 18, Catherine-street, Strand, London (W.C.), by whom they are sold, wholesale and retail, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.; also retail by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

SOUND and WHITE TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, A white powder, is composed of the Choicest and most recherche Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and insures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamelled surface. Its ANTI-SEPTIC and ANTI-SCORBUTIC PROPERTIES exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of the decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The Breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH FROM BILE, WIND, OR INDIGESTION.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE

PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

London Agents: Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

TO NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meining (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACHER'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Bilious, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally eradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm these facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitto, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my pains left me." He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Academie de Medecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1855. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Looock, Bart., Physician to her Majesty; Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Bequerel, Pouillet, Delarive, Oppolzer, and many others. These Chains, as the "Lancet" and other Medical Journals state, must at once convince every person of their extraordinary curative powers who will give them one moment's trial. Price 5s., 10s. 6d.—the 1s., 1s., and 2s. 6d. most useful. J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabic Food.

Curve No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, wood merchant, of Frimley, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.—Curve No. 58,816. Mrs. Holze, aged 107 years; of dyspepsia (indigestion) debility, irritability, and nervousness, which had tormented her for seventy years. Curve No. 46,814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Curve No. 52,612. The Dowager Countess of Castle-stuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Curve No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zegers, cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Curve No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time." W. B. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London.—No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries." Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.—No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck, and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food." Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen.—Curve No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabic Food." James Porter, Athol-street, Perth.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food."

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbiss, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 380 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

No sooner is the "Inensible Perspiration" checked than a host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often felt in the Chest, Wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold Feet, Heaviness in the Head, Swelling of the Joints, Cold Chills and Hot Flushes—producing a sad variety of Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Dullness of Hearing, Ague in the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Sides, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and shortest method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been arrested, viz.:—the "Inensible Perspiration," by having recourse to OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA, the noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from America in 1851; and proved, by experience, to be the great purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to restore and invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, at the same time extraordinarily beneficial in effect—it a *ne plus ultra* in Medicine.

Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently much injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scammony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medicine obviate many infantile complaints; which, unrestrained, lay the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when opening into life, and the parent's advice and authority most unwisely too often set aside—will find the distress and irregularity of many incidental complaints peculiar to that era greatly alleviated. The comforting properties of this restorative medicine to more matured life are well known to thousands who have greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear testimony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when medicine generally appears losing its influence, and lassitude and languor, and weakness and decay are making sad inroads upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously discovered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many aged persons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising from the vivified and torpid circulation of the vital fluid. The more these original American medicines have become known, the more they are appreciated; and so extensively are these preparations used in the United States, as almost to supersede any others.

The public are seriously cautioned not to be deceived by SPURIOUS IMITATION, however plausibly placed before them, but be careful to observe the signatures, if red.

Prices: Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s.; Small Quart, 4s. 6d.; Quart, 7s. 6d.; Mammoths, 11s.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, without the addition of any mineral or mercurial preparation whatever, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in relieving many neglected, obstinate, and long-standing complaints, arising from Constipation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, inaction of the liver, consequent headache and nervous irritability, destructive of the energetic action both of body and mind. They are extremely gentle in their operation, and seldom produce griping or distress of the bowels. The superiority over other cathartics will be immediately apparent, because they act through the entire intestinal canal with equal efficiency, removing all obstructions, humours, and irritating substances from the stomach downwards, whereas most other purgatives act only upon certain of the smaller or larger intestines, and consequently do little good, and sometimes great injury to the nervous system.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND in his researches among the vegetable productions of his native land, in the woods and prairies of America, was enabled by great diligence and long investigation to extract from them, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, which, by a happy combination, with a peculiar consolidated extract of Sarsaparilla, produced this extraordinary domestic medicine—mildly aperient—cleaning the blood—promoting appetite—restoring vigour to the system—free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

The demand is daily increasing for these Pills, which are always useful in a family, and seldom leave when once introduced; and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, have wrought some of the most wonderful cures on record. 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

This Ointment is unlike any other in existence, either in its action or its effects. It assists in promoting the "Inensible Perspiration" and relieves the cuticle when in a dry, parched, or feverish state, produced by cold or other causes. When applied to old sores, inflammations, swelling eruptions, or any disease of the flesh and bones, it causes the parts to discharge all their putrid, morbid substances, and then heals them. It never dries up a sore, or closes over any wound or break of the flesh, until it has drawn away all the irritating, poisonous matter, which it effectually does; after which the parts heal. There is no wound, or swelling, or chronic disease of the leg, Fever sores, Inflammation, Eruption of the Skin, Scrofulous development, and other like maladies of the flesh and blood, that this Ointment will not cure, provided the blood is purified also with Sarsaparilla. It is inestimable for Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Scald Head, Asthma, Ague in the Face, Ear Ach, Head Ach, Swelled Glands, &c., &c. It is also a sovereign remedy for Burns, Scalds, or any abrasion of the flesh, produced by fire or other causes. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

WOHLESALE WAREHOUSE—248, STRAND. ORIGINAL RETAIL-DEPOT—373, STRAND, LONDON, adjoining Exeter Hall, West, (formerly Pomery, Andrews, & Co.)

J. J. HALLIDAY & Co., Sole Proprietors.

Observe the Signatures of "J. J. HALLIDAY & Co." upon every box.—All others are spurious.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,**

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDERESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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[JULY 21, 1858.]

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BAPTIST CHAPEL, ST. MARY'S,
NORWICH.SUIT IN CHANCERY AGAINST THE MINISTER AND
TRUSTEES FOR PRACTISING OPEN COMMUNION.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The date of the formation of the Baptist Church now meeting in St. Mary's, Norwich, is unknown; but in or about the year 1689 they met for religious worship and fellowship in a granary in the parish of Saint Andrew, whence in or about 1720 they removed to a room a short distance from the site of the present Chapel. In 1744 premises in the parish of St. Mary were purchased, and a meeting-house built, which was settled "for the use and benefit of the congregation of Particular Baptists within the said City of Norwich for the time being, and that the same premises should and might always be held and enjoyed for and as their place of public worship." In an Indenture made in 1799, appointing new Trustees, the trusts are stated as follows: "as and for a meeting-house or place of worship for the Protestant Dissenters called Baptists." And words to the same effect occur in the Indenture of 1832, by which the present Trustees (including the Plaintiffs, William Norton and Simon Wilkin) were appointed. In these more recent trust-deeds, it will be observed the word "Particular" was dropped.

The articles of faith set forth in the beginning of the oldest Church Records (supposed to have been written about the year 1689) contain only the following reference to Communion:—(Article X.) that "Christ has instituted several ordinances and laws delivered to the Church, as that ordinance of the Lord's Supper by which we show forth his death till he come, the building up of one another in our Most Holy Faith, glorifying God with one mouth and one heart."

In the year 1689 at "a general assembly of the Ministers and Messengers of and concerned for one hundred Baptized Congregations in England and Wales denying Arminianism," Henry Austin and Thomas Flatman attended as pastor and minister of the Particular Baptist Church in Norwich; and the published report of the deliberations of this assembly sets forth, that the assembly adopted "the Confession of Faith put forth by the elders and brethren of many congregations of Christians (baptized upon profession of their faith) in London and the country in 1677." Amongst "the preliminaries" of this assembly, appears the following "rule":—

"That in those things in which one Church differs from another Church, in their principles or practices in point of communion, that we cannot, shall not impose upon any particular Church therein, but leave every Church to their own liberty, to walk together as they have received from the Lord."

In the Appendix to the Confession of 1677, which was also adopted by the Assembly in 1689, the following appears:—

"We are not insensible that as to the order of God's house and entire Communion therein, there are some things wherein we as well as others are not in full accord amongst ourselves, as for instance, the known principle and consequences of divers of us that have agreed in this confession, is such that we cannot hold Church Communion with any other than baptized believers, and Churches constituted of such, yet some others of us have a greater liberty and freedom in our spirits that way, and therefore we have purposely omitted the mention of things of that nature, that we might concur in giving this evidence of our agreement, both among ourselves and with other good Christians, in those important articles of the Christian religion mainly insisted on by us."

This language proves that Particular Baptist Churches, at the time of the publication of that Confession (1677) and in the year 1689, did receive into Church Communion "other than Baptized Believers" without forfeiting their claim to be styled Particular Baptist Churches; and in confirmation it may be stated that some of the earliest Particular Baptists ministers in this country not only practised open communion but advocated it from the press: among these were Spilsbury, Jessey, and Bunyan—the last of whom published the well-known treatise entitled "Difference in Judgment about Water Baptism no bar to Communion."

For many years past a large majority of the members of the Church have been Open Communionists. Mr. Brock, who in the year 1832 succeeded Mr. Kinghorn as pastor of the Church, was known to be strongly in favour of open communion; and this remark also applies to Mr. Gould, who in 1849 succeeded Mr. Brock. Though for many years the Open Communionists have had power to carry resolutions in the Church favourable to their opinions, they have uniformly shown a disposition to conciliate their Strict Communion brethren, and from time to time, from this very desire not to give offence, have adopted a course which, in the view of some, has indicated timidity and hesitation. This arose from no indifference to the principle involved, but only from concern for the feelings of the Strict brethren. The ultimate resolution (of March 11th, 1857), which has been made the ground of the proceedings in Chancery, to which attention is about to be called, was as follows:—

"THAT THE CONFIRMATION OF THIS CHURCH REMAIN UNALTERED, but that as Christians are bound to receive one another as believers in the Lord Jesus, and to partake of the Lord's Supper together, to show forth his death until he come, we agree to receive believers at the table of the Lord."

The constitution of the Church, it will be observed, is not affected by this resolution. It remains still a "Baptized Church." None but Baptists have power to attend business meetings of the Church, to vote in the choice of the pastor or of Church officers, or to vote or even speak before the Church on questions affecting the government of the Church, or the administration of its property and funds. Moreover, when it was ascertained that the strict brethren could not acquiesce in this resolution, a service was proposed to be permanently held to meet their views. But this they declined, unless appointed for the afternoon of the first Sunday in the month.

On the 18th of May last, a Bill in Chancery was filed at the instance of William Norton and Simon Wilkin (two of the Trustees of the Chapel), and of Reuben Willis and Richard Spalding (two of the members of the Church), against the other Trustees, and George Gould, the minister, alleging that the Chapel is held in trust for the use only of Particular Baptists, but that persons not being Particular Baptists had been received into communion in the Lord's Supper, and praying for the interference of the Court to put a stop to the innovation.

The Plaintiffs after setting forth in the Bill the trust deeds above alluded to, assert, in reference to the term Particular Baptists, that "particular" refers to "the doctrine of Particular or limited redemption, as opposed to the doctrine that Christ purchased salvation for all," and they contend that St. Mary's Chapel is held in trust not for Baptists generally, but for such Baptists only as profess that doctrine of particular or limited redemption. They allege that the Church of St. Mary's, until recent innovations, has—

"Always adhered to what is generally termed and known as Strict Communion, that is, has restricted communion in and with the Church as respects ALL Church acts, of which the Lord's Supper is a principal one, to baptized persons being regular or occasional members of the said congregation, and coming within the definition of Particular Baptists hereinbefore given."

They then proceed to complain specifically—

"That on the first Sunday in April, 1857, persons who were not Particular Baptists, nor even Baptists at all, were actually admitted to communion in the Lord's Supper, at the said Chapel, when the said Church or congregation was assembled in its usual and accustomed Church capacity."

And the Bill concludes with the prayer which is verbatim as follows:—

"1.—That it may be declared by this Honourable Court that according to the true construction of the said trust-deed of the twenty-fourth day of November One thousand seven hundred and forty-six none but such as had been baptized as adults by immersion after proof of repentance towards God and faith in Jesus Christ and upon a profession of the doctrine of limited or particular redemption are entitled to the benefits of the said trust

or to admission into the said Church Congregation or Chapel. And that by the term 'Congregation of Particular Baptists within the City of Norwich' as used in the said trust-deed was intended the Organized Body or Church of Particular Baptists wholly composed of such believers and so baptized as aforesaid duly received into and meeting at the said Chapel of St. Mary of Coslany within the said City of Norwich. And that no other persons are or can be considered as members of the said Church or congregation or are entitled to take part in the ordinances business or affairs thereof."

"2.—That the trusts of the said deed of the twenty-fourth day of November One thousand seven hundred and forty-six may be performed and carried into execution by and under the direction of this Honourable Court.

"3.—That the Defendant George Gould may be restrained by the Order and Injunction of this Honourable Court from admitting to church communion or any act of church communion and particularly from administering the Lord's Supper to any persons not being such baptized believers or Particular Baptists as hereinbefore mentioned.

"4.—That the said Defendants may be restrained by the Order and Injunction of this Honourable Court from allowing the said Chapel and premises to be used or enjoyed by any persons not being such baptized believers or Particular Baptists as aforesaid and also from taking or concurring in any act step or resolution for or tending to the expulsion or exclusion from the said Church or congregation or the benefits of the said trust of any person or persons who may hold to strict communion or adhere to the principles or practice of the authors or founders of the said trust or chapel or be such baptized believers or believers or Particular Baptist or Baptists as aforesaid or from permitting the said Chapel and premises or any part thereof to be used for the purpose of procuring or sanctioning his her or their expulsion or exclusion therefrom or otherwise than for purposes consistent with the said trust.

"5.—That the Defendant George Gould may be removed from being the minister of the said Chapel and that all proper directions may be given for facilitating and ensuring the election or appointment of some other duly qualified person as the minister thereof.

"6.—That the said other Defendants (with the exception of the said John Gooderson) may be removed from being Trustees of the said Chapel and premises. And that some other persons duly qualified may be appointed to be trustees thereof in their place.

"7.—That for the purposes aforesaid all proper inquiries may be made and directions given.

"8.—That the Informant and Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require."

The objects of the Bill may be briefly stated to be—

I. That none but Baptists believing in the doctrine of Limited or particular redemption shall be entitled to admission into the Church, Congregation, or Chapel, or to be members of the Church.

II. That Mr. Gould may be removed from being the minister of the Chapel. And

III. That the defendants favourable to Open Communion may be also removed.

The promoters of this suit, it will be observed, contend that the Chapel can be lawfully used by Particular Baptists only, from which it follows that to admit Non-Baptist Christians to worship there, or unbelievers to hear the Gospel there, is a violation of the trust-deed. It is without qualification asserted that none but Particular Baptists can be permitted to derive any benefit from the Trust premises. This is not only expressly affirmed in the Bill, but that this may be enforced is its first prayer.

Thus in their anxiety to exclude Non-Baptist Christians from communion in one church act, they would forego every opportunity of proselytising, and what is of much greater importance, of preaching the Gospel to unbelievers.

Moreover, it is not true that "all church acts" have been restricted to baptized persons. In the articles of the Church of St. Mary's, already referred to, it is expressly stated (Article X.) that "Christ has instituted several ordinances and laws, delivered to the Church, as that ordinance of the Lord's Supper by which we show forth his death till he come, the building up of one another in our Most Holy Faith, glorifying God with one mouth and one heart."

As prayer and praise are thus acknowledged to be ordinances of the Church, the Strict Communions would exclude the Non-Baptist from Communion in prayer and praise as well as in the Lord's Supper; but ministers of the Independent, Wesleyan, and other evangelical communions, have, on numerous occasions, and without the smallest objection from any quarter, been from the first invited to occupy the pulpit, and to preside at the weekly prayer meetings.

So long ago, however, as the year 1775 the Church, by resolution, renounced all sorts of creeds, confessions, and articles of faith, except what are contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and, in testimony of doing so, emphatically affirmed in the following article:—

"We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the declared word of God, all which Scriptures are given by inspiration of God, and are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for conviction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works, and nothing is left to man's prudence in the matters of religion, the Scripture being a sufficient rule to direct in all things, the which doth alone contain all the laws and ordinances of God."

Considering that this resolution was adopted at a time when there was much division amongst Particular Baptists on the Communion question, and viewing it in connection with the variance in the wording of the Trusts in the subsequent deeds, it may be inferred that it was intended to be left open to the Church, at any time thereafter, to adopt any usage which it might believe to be in accordance with the will of Christ. Certainly it was the understanding of the Church, as expressed in the resolution of 1775, that its members were not to be considered bound by any thing but their own conscientious judgment on the directions of God's word. In no stronger or more emphatic language could a community of believers assert its independence of everything except the declared will of the great Head of the Church.

The Plaintiffs assert in the Bill that:—

"All Churches of congregational polity, of which this Church or congregation is one, have maintained the entire independence of each Church or congregation in all matters pertaining to it as well spiritual as temporal. This independence and this distinct right to separate rules of faith, government, and action, have from time to time been expressly recognised and declared at meetings of Baptist and other independent Churches or congregations."

And yet these Plaintiffs pray the Court of Chancery to strike down the liberties of a religious community in the very document which asserts that "independence" as essential to its Scriptural existence. It seems to have been overlooked that the law in its ultimate form is physical force, and that the sheriff's officer or bailiff executes its behests.

The Committee from whom this appeal emanates, whilst deeply deplored that the affairs of a Christian church should be made the subject of contention in a secular court, have no alternative but to do all in their power to indemnify parties who have been involved in these proceedings, owing to no fault or misconduct of theirs, from consequences which otherwise might prove ruinous, or, at least, distressing.

When complaint was made of a breach of trust, the Church, on June 29, 1857, unanimously declared its willingness to refer the questions in difference to arbitration. This offer was repeatedly made to Mr. Norton, and declined by him. At the end of the year Mr. Norton renewed the correspondence which had ceased, and proposed to submit the case to arbitrators named by himself, but accompanied by such conditions as would have rendered it practically useless.

As the Trustees, who (with the exception of John Gooderson) are Defendants to this suit, are anxious not to interfere in their capacity as Trustees in the litigation which must ensue,

but desire to submit themselves to the judgment of the Court, the chief burden and risk of the suit will fall on Mr. Gould. Nothing can be conceived more unjust than this. When he was elected minister, it was, as has already been stated, well known that he was in principle an Open Communionist, as he then plainly stated his views. He has not excited, or in any manner encouraged, this controversy. He has done nothing offensive or unkind to the plaintiffs or their party; in fact he has done no act at all, in regard to this question, beyond giving effect to the decision of the Church, which, so far as he conscientiously could, he was bound to do, and stating his opinion when expressly asked for it by the Church. His conduct has approached as nearly as possible to neutrality. Nevertheless, the object of this suit is to remove him from the pulpit, which could scarcely be done without a judicial censure, and, it is presumed, fixing him with the costs, a penalty which none but a misdeemeanor should be made in such a case to bear. Thus he is placed in the position of a man charged with an offence. He has, as the Committee are advised, no alternative but to appear and answer. Non-appearance would be contempt of court, and the withholding of his answer an admission that the charges against him are well founded.

It is, according to Scripture, reprehensible for one brother to drag another into a court of law, but when that other brother has been dragged there, it is right and Scriptural for him to defend his conduct and character before the tribunal at which he is compelled to appear.

The noblest example in modern times of Christian fidelity to principle, was exhibited by the Church of Scotland in the troubles which led to the great secession of 1843. Combining wonderful calmness with true heroism, they awaited the final decisions of the courts of law, and when they found that the law was against "the crown rights of the Redeemer," and that in the Established Church his disciples could no longer obey their consciences in matters of the highest concern, they peaceably withdrew, and founded their Free Church on a basis impregnated with the assaults and menaces of law. By that one noble act of self-denial and of protest, they vindicated the paramount authority of Scripture, and the essential freedom of the Church of Christ.

The DEFENCE COMMITTEE, for the reasons above set forth, consider it their duty, so far as they can, to relieve (the Defendants and especially) Mr. Gould from the burden and anxiety of this suit. And this they would do, not in proof of personal regard or sympathy, but as an expression of deep interest in the vital principles which they believe to be in peril; and with a view to assist in preventing the mischief which would assuredly ensue in a large number of churches similarly circumstanced with that of St. Mary's were the Plaintiffs in this suit to succeed. Above all, they consider it their solemn duty to adopt this course at a season when the Christian Church seems to be exposed to troubles in every direction, evidently with the Providential purpose of putting its professed principles and its practice to the severest possible test, in order that whatever is right and true may remain, and that whatever our "heavenly Father has not planted may be rooted up." The defence of this suit then they regard as an emphatic PROTEST:—

First—Against the illiberal construction of terms in Chapel trust-deeds, not intended to be restrictive, and the attempted imposition of those terms, so illiberal construed, as fetters for all time on Christians worshipping in the trust premises.

Secondly—Against the appeal to the Court of Chancery to overrule the deliberations of an independent Church, to dismiss its pastor, and to set aside its resolutions on a matter concerning only the internal action of that Church in regard to the ordinances of religion. And

Thirdly—Against the lamentable misapprehension of the object of the Lord's Supper, and of the nature of religious worship, involved in the proceedings and demands of the strict brethren, who would exclude from the Lord's table those who have been admitted, without objection, to communion in prayer and praise, which are undoubtedly the highest forms of spiritual life.

The DEFENCE COMMITTEE are sustained by the assurance, that if their conduct throughout this painful business is regulated by a kindly yet uncompromising spirit; if, losing sight of St. Mary's, they think only of the interests of Christ's Church universally; if, looking above persons, they contend for principles, and for such principles only as lie at the very foundation of a true church, then this suit must result in a triumph to religious freedom. For, should the suit be dismissed, the Church at St. Mary's will have gained a large instalment of freedom; and should the prayer of the Bill be granted, a lesson will have been taught the Churches everywhere, in regard to trust-deeds and terms of communion, which, duly appreciated, will result in great and permanent good. In either case the result of this controversy will be to unfetter many consciences, and to give to no small number, who have unconsciously put themselves in bondage, that highest of rights, "freedom to worship God."

J. J. COLMAN,
JOHN CULLEY,
JAS. KING,
JAS. NEWBEGIN,
J. D. SMITH, } DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Defence will be thankfully received.

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